Fight on to the Last, Drive the Blood Suckers From the East!

Nippon Times

Fight, Defend and Win, No Matter How Long The War

No. 15,849 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1943 Price 15 Sen

MOBILIZATION PLANS FOR 1943 ARE PERFECTED

Cabinet Adopts Measures for Money and Daily Necessaries At Regular Session

SUZUKI EXPLAINS SCHEME

Urges Every Person to Renew His Determination to Fight Until Final Victory

The Government plans for national monetary mobilization and the mobilization of daily necessaries were adopted by the Cabinet Tuesday when it met in a regular session.

On April 20 the Cabinet decided on the material mobilization and transit mobilization plans for 1943, thus clarifying the fundamental policies according to which national economy is to be conducted in the current stage of the war. Also in regard to productivity expansion, national mobilization and electric power mobilization, the Cabinet on May 3 adopted appropriate plans. Parallel to these plans, the Planning Board had been drafting (1) a national monetary mobilization plan and (2) a daily necessaries mobilization plan, both for 1943. As these schedules were completed, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, brought them up at Tuesday's session of the Cabinet and gave a detailed explanation of the measures embodied.

Plans Are Completed

Thus plans have all been completed and adopted for the production of the vital materials, regulation of transportation important for production, national mobilization indispensable for the supply of labor power needed for productivity expansion, planning of electric power which supplies the foundation of all motor power, regulation of monetary plans important for the smooth flow of funds to the proper channels and planning of the production and distribution of the daily necessaries of the people.

The national economic battle array for 1943 may now be considered complete, with the exception of the foreign trade plan, which is expected shortly to be adopted by the Cabinet.

The statement of Lieutenant-General Suzuki on the national monetary mobilization and daily necessaries mobilization plans for 1943 follows:

"The monetary schedule adopted today was drafted so as to plan and enforce national economy strengthening and mobilization from the monetary angle in a comprehensive manner in accordance with the present phase of the war.

"Monetary control plans hitherto in force have been only partially planned with the accumulation of money through the market and its proper distribution as the pivotal center but the plan decided on for this year goes to the very source of monetary accumulation, the national income, and places on a planned basis the allocations of money to public finance, industry and the people's consumption. The basic principles of the plan are as follows:

Follows Basic Policy

"(1) The formula of the plan follows that of the national monetary mobilization plan embodied in the basic policy for public finance and industrial financing previously adopted.

"(2) The financial strength of the nation for 1943 will be determined on the basis of the maximum economic activities to be undertaken in answer to the wartime industrial expansion and national mobilization needs for victory.

"(3) Equilibrium will be carefully maintained in the allocation of funds to the strengthening of the fighting power and to the daily needs of the people. The mobilization funds will be covered by taxes and the funds and national saving to be mobilized throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"(4) The allocations to public finance, industry and overseas investment will be fixed in organic relationship from the point of view of strengthening fighting power, while a considerable amount has been set aside for readjustments in

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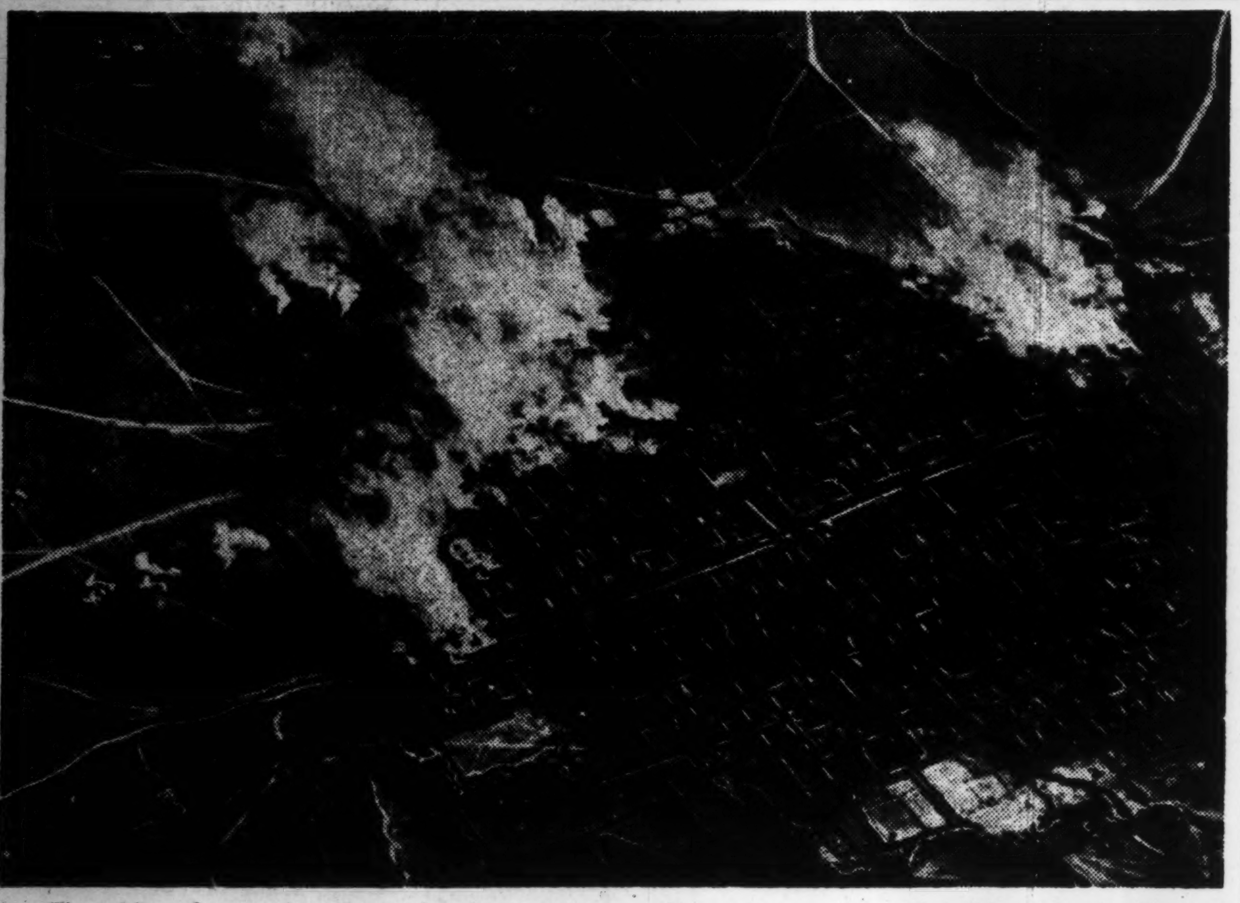
Chungking Base Blasted



The white columns of smoke in the photograph are the result of direct hits scored on military facilities by Imperial Army "Wild Eagles" on a raid on Tungyaohsiu, Chungking base in Honan Province.

(Passed by the War Ministry.)

SUMMER FIGHTING LOOMS IN RUSSIA

Large-Scale Battle Indicated By Concentration of Opposing Forces

Rostov and Bataisk areas were blasted by a German squadron of nearly 200 planes, it was announced on May 11 by the Soviet Information Bureau, Domei reports from Moscow.

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

MOSCOW, May 9.—During the past few days, the atmosphere in Moscow strongly indicates that a large-scale summer battle is fast approaching on the Eastern Front.

The fighting northeast of Novorossisk is gradually increasing in intensity and although the Soviets declared that the Red forces in that area still hold the initiative and that they are pressing the Germans they admit at the same time that the German Forces are carrying out furious and powerful counter-thrusts. Although the situation in the Kuban area cannot be said to indicate the beginning of a large-scale summer campaign it can be said that the fighting in that area is preparatory for coming main operations and has all the earmarks of being a scouting battle.

Germans Rushing Reserves

The Soviet newspapers recently have been stressing that the German Forces have been sending numerous reserves to the front and that they are concentrating air and tank strength on the various sectors of the front.

With regard to this development, the Pravda on Saturday declared, "in preparation for their summer campaign the German Forces are carrying out the concentration of troops and at the same time are storing weapons and ammunition in storehouses situated near important railroad junctions. A huge number of trains are bringing in a continuous stream of tanks and ammunition to the bases near the front. The German Forces at the front are receiving supplies from the west flowing like a great river."

In recent days the activity of Red air forces has gradually increased; they carry out raids almost daily on the railroad junctions and airfields near the front and are attempting to obstruct the German Forces' preparations for the summer campaign. Soviet losses in these raids have not been small. When they raided a German airfield on Friday, 62 of their planes were shot down in the ensuing aerial combat. From this fact it can be understood how powerful is the German defense of the air.

Soviet papers recently also began to stress simultaneously that the time is ripe for the beginning of a summer campaign. The Pravda on Friday asserted, "with summer approaching, military activity on the Eastern front is finally about to become furious."

The Red Star on Friday pointed out that "the time for the decisive battle against Germany is ap-

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Premier Tells Views On Philippine Trip To Cabinet Ministers

Speaking on his recent visit to the Philippines at Tuesday's cabinet conference, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo stated that the present condition and future prospects of the Philippines were just as he had expected them to be. The Cabinet meeting in the morning was attended by all the Ministers of the Tojo Cabinet with the exception of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki who is now on an inspection trip in the Southern Regions.

SCRIBE DESCRIBES ANTI-AXIS FLEETS

Aided by Warships of Refugee Governments, Says Writer Of Times, London

The navies of the anti-Axis refugee governments that are currently cooperating with the anti-Axis navies have been enumerated and their organization described by the military commentator of the Times, London quoting Vice-Admiral Richard Matthew King, chief liaison officer of the Royal Navy, in the Thursday edition of his paper, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Monday.

The article ran in gist as follows:

"The navies of the anti-Axis refugee governments are working in close collaboration with the anti-Axis navies. The conglomerate sum of these naval forces totaled 170 vessels and 15,000 men and officers last year, but it has now reached an aggregate of 220 craft and 27,000 personnel.

"However, the above figure includes only the ships ranging from cruisers to minesweepers, and does not include the 650 other minor warcraft. The larger vessels have been commissioned into the British navy, as have been already announced by the British Admiralty.

"The navies of the refugee governments that are cooperating with the anti-Axis navies are the De Gaullist navy, the Greek, Norwegian, Dutch, Polish, Jugoslavian, and Belgian navies. The Danish navy that is now being organized will shortly be added to the roster."

Milne Bay Raided Again

The Imperial Air Forces again raided Milne Bay on Monday night and bombed the military installations there, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on the same day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which relayed a wire from Melbourne.

M.P.'s Hold Meeting

The inaugural meeting of the "Giin Konwakai," a body designed for amity among Lower House members, was held at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday. The present membership of the body numbers approximately 90, including Kojiro Matsukata, who was elected chairman, it is learned.

AXIS POSITION SEEN FIRMER IN EUROPE

Strength Will Be Concentrated On Continent by Expected Withdrawal From Africa

The expected withdrawal of the German-Italian forces from the North African front will undoubtedly have the effect of concentrating the fighting strength of the Axis on the European continent, according to observers, says Domei.

Despite the skilled strategy and valiant fighting of the German-Italian allied forces for many months, Tunisia in North Africa has almost fallen into the hands of the anti-Axis forces. Toward the end of October last year, Marshal Erwin Rommel advanced to Egypt in an irresistible push and came 100 kilometers within Alexandria, thus almost sealing the fate of Suez, but today the Axis forces are about to abandon North Africa, showing the inevitable vicissitude of the fortunes of war especially when it is a long war.

Not Decisive

Such a turn in the tide is not of a decisive nature when the way is still so long and the friends of the Germans and Italians are all looking forward to a come-back with overwhelming energy accumulated over a suitable interval.

On November 8 last year large forces of Americans suddenly landed in North and West Africa. The Rommel forces made a skilled strategic retreat after all but smashing the Montgomery forces and made rapid preparations for a double-front warfare. Thus the anti-Axis forces commenced a pincer movement against the Axis from Algeria and Libya and their eastward-advancing arm arrived on the Tunisian border on November 16 and since then a struggle for possession of Tunisia has continued for half a year.

All the while the British, Americans and French secured reinforcements and supplies of arms and ammunition and relying on their overwhelming numerical superiority sought to crush the Germans and Italians at a blow but the Axis forces fought with extreme gallantry against heavy odds, inflicting severe damage on the attackers.

The Axis forces in North Africa, therefore, have done what they have

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CHINA LEADER HERE TO THANK JAPAN FOR AID

Wang I-Tang, Former Chairman of North China Political Body, Arrives by Plane

TO SEE TOJO AND OTHERS

Visit Held Significant at Time When New Sino-Japanese Relations Developing

With a mission to express thanks to Japan for the great support given him while he was chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Peking, Wang I-tang, who recently resigned from his position, arrived at the Haneda Airfield, Tokyo, on Tuesday afternoon by way of Shanghai and Fukuoka.

As a member of the National Government Mr. Wang is accompanied by Chen Wei-lien, former vice-director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in the North China Political Affairs Commission, and Chuhachiro Sakaguchi, of the same Commission.

To Stay a Month

Mr. Wang is expected to stay in Tokyo for the rest of this month, during which time he will pay a round of calls on the nation's leaders, including Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Chief of the Army General Staff General Gen Sugiyama, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Navy General Staff Admiral Osami Nagano, former Prime Minister Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and other distinguished persons of the Government and private quarters. "The present visit of Mr. Wang is significant coming at a time when the Sino-Japanese new relations are making favorable development in various quarters, thereby intensifying the friendship of the two countries all the more.

The frequent visits of China's leaders, including President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government, Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of that Government and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality and others, and now of Mr. Wang, in a comparatively brief period have served considerably to consolidate the foundations of Japan and China in their joint prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

When the Provisional Government of China was founded in Peking in 1938, Mr. Wang was appointed Minister of the Interior and on the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission there in 1941, he occupied an important post of the Commission. As successor to Wang Ko-min, who resigned from the chairmanship of that Commission, Mr. Wang I-tang was made its Chairman concurrently holding the presidency of the Hsinminhui, presidency of the Examination Yuan, and other posts.

Resigned in February

Mr. Wang resigned from the chairmanship of the Commission in February this year to pave the way for Chu Shen. He, however, retains his important posts as a member of the National Government and that of the Central Political Commission of Nanking.

Tani Worships at Ise

Masayuki Tani, new Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, en route to his post reported his assumption of the new post at the Ise Grand Shrines on Tuesday, reported Domei. He left Ujiyamada for Kashihara late in the morning.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, May 12, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Peculiarity of Money Plan

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The important economic plans of the state have become better adjusted year after year and they have increasingly gained in rationality and careful working out of the details, we are glad to note. Of all such plans, the greatest degree of comprehensibleness must be enjoyed by the monetary mobilization plan because in a capitalistic structure money is directive and all-embracing in scope, having command to a large extent over materials, labor, motor power and transportation. In this sense we are again glad to see that a comprehensive plan based on the total national income has been evolved for 1943.

The peculiarity of the plan for 1943 lies in the fact that it goes to the very source of all accumulation, or savings, the national income, in computing the national financial strength on the basis of the actual state of national economy, instead of planning on the basis of the accumulation and allocation through the money market, which is only a part of national income. The plan is significant in that it covers the minimum required by wartime plan-

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NIPPON UNITS CONTINUE TO HIT CHUNGKING HARD IN DRIVE IN NORTH CHINA

Nippon Airmen Blast Enemy In Sudden Raid on Changsha

All Planes Return Safely, Leaving the City in Smoke; Japanese Pilot Vindicates Bushido Again by Operating Plane With Burst Oil-Pipe

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

AT A CERTAIN BASE ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, May 8.—Availing themselves of the fine weather this morning, the Imperial Army Airmen in this base carried out a surprise air-raid on Changsha at 11:30 a.m., blasting enemy military establishments located in the central part of the city in defiance of severe anti-aircraft gunfire and also bombing the plants on the opposite bank of the Hu River. Having confirmed that fires had broken out at several places in Changsha and the entire city enveloped in black smoke, all the Japanese planes returned safely.

The air-raid was carried out to prevent the attempt of the Chungking forces of the Sixth War Zone under command of General Pi Yueh, which had been concentrated in Changsha, to advance north to attack the flank of the Imperial Forces which had been engaged in the large-scale offensive south of the Yangtze River since the beginning of this month.

An episode bespeaking the cool courage of Japanese airmen is reported in connection with the same aerial assault against Changsha. In the course of the air-raid, an enemy bullet hit the plane piloted by Sergeant Kuniyoshi Higo, born in Kagoshima Prefecture, blasting the oil pipe in the machine. Another bullet hit Superior Private Kitaro Kudo, the gunner, in the chest. Composedly, Sergeant Higo gave the wounded private first-aid treatment and started on the return flight.

With the oil pipe blasted, the flaps would not lower and the landing wheels were put out of commission. While the plane w[illegible] circling over the base, howev[illegible] Sergeant Higo managed to put [illegible]e oil which had dripped into the interior of the plane, into the oil pipe, finally succeeding in lowering the landing wheels and in making a safe landing.

FALL OF BUTHIDAUNG BIG BLOW TO ENEMY

Imperial Japanese Forces Only 20 Kilometers From Indian Border

Domei

JAPANESE BASE ON BURMA FRONT, May 10.—The occupation of Buthidaung, the last of the enemy strongholds in the upper reaches of the Mayu River within the territory of Burma on May 8 as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday, has placed the Imperial Japanese Forces within 20 kilometers of the Indian border.

Meanwhile mopping-up operation is continuing against the enemy remnants still loitering on this side of the line, it was disclosed here today.

Operation against the enemy base of Buthidaung, according to field dispatches available, began on May 4 with a night attack on enemy forces entrenched in the precipitous mountain sectors along the Buthidaung-Maungdaw highway.

The enemy, taken by complete surprise, at once fled in the direction of Buthidaung, leaving behind 150 bodies, 50 automobiles, 300 horses and a tremendous quantity of arms and ammunitions.

This initial operation resulted in the advance of the Imperial Forces into the Buthidaung-Maungdaw highway and, at the same time, in the complete isolation of the enemy forces at Buthidaung.

Buthidaung, being the last of the enemy's strongholds within Burmese territory in the upper reaches of the Mayu River, the resistance of the enemy forces at this point, to be certain, was stiff but by no means a match for the Imperial Japanese Forces on the offensive drive.

Enemy resistance soon crumbled when concentrated bombardment was opened up from two directions, one from along the Buthidaung-Maungdaw highway and the other from a point 10 kilometers to the east by a detachment which had arrived there on May 6. The Imperial Japanese Forces penetrated the last of the enemy's defense line into Buthidaung at 7 p.m. on May 8, two days following the commencement of the concentrated drive and four days after the initial operation was commenced.

Thai Priests' Body Head Dies

Domei

BANGKOK, May 11.—Sombet Phla Wanarat, President of the Thailand Priests' Assembly, died yesterday morning at the age of 62.

JAPANESE EXTEND PACIFIED DISTRICTS

More Chungking Troops Surrender to Nippon Units in Lower Reaches of Yangtze

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 10.—The Japanese Army Forces operating in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River are extending the pacified area, and there has been a noteworthy increase in the numbers of captured and surrendering enemy troops resulting from the punitive expeditions.

In April alone 3,637 Chungking troops were killed, and 3,660 more were either taken prisoner, or surrendered. War trophies in the same period comprised, 127 trench mortars, 52 heavy and light machine-guns, 8 sub-machine-guns, 1,958 rifles, 52 revolvers, 142,000 rounds of ammunition, and 87 obsolete guns.

In the mopping-up operations against forces under General Li Ming-yang and a section of the New 4th Army entrenched around Hinghwa, in central Kiangsu Province, 1,050 enemy troops were killed, 1,780 taken prisoner, and booty included 16 heavy and light machine-guns, 125 trench mortars, 1,200 rifles, in addition to various war supplies, up to April 21.

In the sector west of Suchow along the Lunghai Railroad the Japanese troops launched a surprise raid against the main force of the enemy 92nd Army, which attempted to cross the railroad line northward. During the subsequent operations which lasted several days from April 24, the routed enemy abandoned 1,151 bodies on the battlefield.

The new 4th Army, formerly based in the sector north of Hungtze Lake, along the western border of Kiangsu Province, received a severe blow during the first Hungtze Lake campaign, but it was discovered later that over 1,500 troops belonging to the same Army had again entered the same sector. On April 15, the Japanese surrounded the enemy forces in the sector and annihilated them, it is revealed.

PACIFIC BODY CELEBRATES

Foreign Minister at 5th Anniversary Banquet

Commemorating the fifth anniversary of its foundation, the Pan-Pacific Association held a banquet at the Greater East Asia Hall at 5 p.m. Tuesday. The meeting was attended by a large number of prominent men.

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was specially present at the function and delivered a speech on current problems.

Heavy Damage Inflicted On 24th Army Group Near Lingchuan

LARGE BOOTY TAKEN

Imperial Troops Piling Up Victories in Taihang Fighting Area

Imperial Army units, continuing their mopping-up operations against the remnants of the routed Chiang Kai-shek's 24th Army Group parallel to the annihilation campaign against the Taihang military district, have inflicted severe damage on various units of the enemy near Lingchuan in North China, according to a Domei dispatch from the front in the southern Taihang Mountains area in Shansi dated May 11.

The Japanese surrounded a part of the 8th Reserve Division of the 27th Army, 46th Brigade of the 4th Army and the 8th mixed raiding bandit force outside Tahuitsun, 25 kilometers northeast of Lingchuan, and thoroughly crushed them. The enemy left on the field 538 dead, lost 294 others as prisoners and abandoned to the Japanese two heavy machine-guns, three light machine-guns, 186 rifles, 159 bayonets and other trophies.

Other Japanese units also continued their search of the enemy and in an engagement near Linhsien on May 10 captured 125 rifles and 1,850 hand grenades.

Piling Up Victories

The Imperial Army Units operating in the Taihang area continue piling up victories, according to a dispatch to Domei from the Taihang front in South Shansi Province.

One unit, on May 8 destroyed two munitions factories and one powder factory in the neighborhood of Antsun, 38 kilometers to the northwest of Shehsien.

On the evening of the same day the unit found and demolished a store-house of military clothing at Lichiatsai, 20 kilometers west of Shehsien.

Other units on May 9 demolished two rifle and explosive factories in the area to the northwest of Shehsien and captured 100,000 rifle cartridges and large quantities of copper and iron.

Another unit discovered a trench-mortar shell factory near Panlunchen, 55 kilometers west of Shehsien, on the evening of May 8, and seized 4,000 rounds of ammunition.

Enemy Commander Killed

A Domei dispatch from the Hunan front says that it has been discovered that Li Hsiang, commander of the first regiment of the 43th corps of the enemy's 150 division, was killed in a ferocious attack made by Imperial Army Units in the neighborhood of Kwantun on the night of May 5.

Considerable war results were obtained by Japanese units engaged in the Honan district campaigns during the month of April, according to a Kaifeng dispatch to Domei. The number of engagements was 136 against Chungking forces aggregating 53,103. The enemy bodies left on the battlefield totaled 1,679 and the war prisoners totaled 3,905. The war trophies consisted of 1,563 rifles, 56,371 rounds of ammunition, 59 light-machine guns, two heavy-machine guns, 1,446 hand-grenades, and many others.

ENVOY TSUBOKAMI MAKES INSPECTION TOUR OF JAVA

Calls on Governor Komiyama—Visits Jute Farm and Quinine Extracting Plant

Domei

BANDOENG, May 11.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, now on his tour through Java, arrived here from Djakarta on May 9.

After calling on Governor Kyoso Komiyama of the Priangan State at his official residence, Ambassador Tsubokami inspected the local jute farm, and later attended a dinner given by the Governor in his honor.

After inspecting the local quinine extracting factory, Ambassador Tsubokami left here for his next destination on the following day.

GALLIARD LECTURES ON MALARIA DISEASE

Exchange Professor to Visit Universities Here Before Departure for Home

Dr. Henri Galliard, President of the Hanoi Medical College, has been appointed formally by the Bureau of Public Education in French Indo-China as exchange professor from Indo-China to Japan. Dr. Galliard has been in Japan from the time he came here to attend the East Asia Medical Congress, and his appointment is according to the agreement for the interchange of professors concluded between the Society for International Cultural Relations in Tokyo and the Bureau of Public Education of Indo-China.

Dr. Galliard will give lectures at Tokyo Imperial University, Keio University, and a number of other institutions in Tokyo and elsewhere before he leaves Japan for home on June 2.

Dr. Sueharu Umehara, Professor of Archaeology at Kyoto Imperial University, was the second exchange professor from Japan to Indo-China. He went over to Indo-China in December last year.

The first exchange professor from Japan to Indo-China was Dr. Masao Ota, Professor in the Medical School of Tokyo Imperial University. He went to Indo-China in April, 1941.

The first exchange professor from Indo-China to Japan was Victor Golbew, member of the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient.

Dr. Galliard was traveling in the Kansai district when on April 27 he was advised by the Bureau of Public Education of Indo-China that he was to be chosen exchange professor. He was in a hurry to get back to Tokyo to prepare lectures he is to deliver in Japan.

Meets Leaders

Dr. Galliard, as exchange professor, met the leaders in the medical circles of Japan for the first time on May 4 on the occasion of a luncheon party given by the Society for International Cultural Relations in his honor.

On May 6 he inspected the preventive medical science section of the medical school of Keio University.

At noon the same day he lunched at the Kitazato Institute for Medical Research.

In the afternoon he made an inspection of the institute.

Then he heard members of the institute explain their studies. Dr. Mikinosuke Miyajima, Dr. Rinya Kawamura, and Dr. Fukusumi spoke on rickets. Dr. Kazuo Watanabe spoke about tuberculosis, Dr. Nagano about clonarchis sinensis and the extermination of aedes albopictus and Dr. Miyajima about the extermination of schistosomum japonicum by the use of fireflies.

The morning of May 7 was spent by Dr. Galliard at the institute for Research in Infectious Diseases. He was shown about the place by Dr. Atsushiro Mitamura, president of the institute. He listened with great interest to members of the institute who explained the studies they are conducting.

Dr. Yahagi talked about hypodermic vaccination. Dr. Hideharu Hasegawa about the chemical treatment of tuberculosis by cepharanthin, Dr. Yonetsugu Miyakawa about the chemical treatment of filaria and tripanosom, Dr. Yuzo Toyama about the extermination of prirochaeta, the cause of Weil's disease, by the use of calcium-cyanamide, and Dr. Mitamura about the dissemination of Japanese encephalitis.

He lunched with the members of the institute.

Visits Research Institute

He spent three hours inspecting the Research Institute of the Welfare Ministry, in the afternoon.

On May 10 Dr. Galliard was the guest of Dr. Kitamura, dean of the medical faculty of Keio University, at a luncheon party.

From 1 p.m. the same day he delivered a lecture on the principle of protection against malaria in the auditorium of the medical library in commemoration of Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato. Nearly 300 people heard the lecture which lasted for two hours. He was interpreted by Dr. Koizumi.

The lecture, which was Dr. Galliard's first in Japan, deeply impressed the medical men of Japan who have a keen interest in diseases in the southern regions.

Dr. Galliard is scheduled to speak at Tokyo Imperial University at 2:30 p.m. today. Dr. Masao Ota will terpret him. The subject will be about filaria.

At 11 a.m. on May 14 Dr. Galliard will give a lecture at the Navy Medical School. He will talk about the condition of medical facilities in Indo-China. He will inspect the Institute for Research in Cancer and the Navy Medical School before he leaves Tokyo for home on May 18.

En route he will stop at Nagoya, Kyoto, and Fukuoka, speaking at the Imperial Universities in these places. He is scheduled to return to Indo-China by plane, leaving Fukuoka on June 2.

Dr. Galliard's History

Dr. Galliard came to Indo-China from France in 1936 to become president of the Medical University of Hanoi and as such to reorganize the institution.

While in France he made a special study of parasites, tripanosome, and spirochaeta. Then he went to Africa where he made inquiries into the causes of the sleeping sickness peculiar to the continent.

The studies which have been conducted by him since he came to Indo-China have chiefly been in filaria, distoma hepaticum, and the malaria-carrying mosquito.

Natural Features' Influence Big On Japan's Strong National Traits

Mental Tendencies and Characteristics of Japanese Greatly Influenced by Geographical Boundaries and History

The Japanese are generally reserved and sensible, but once spurred to action of a sacred and honorable nature, they become more fierce and violent than any other nation, commented Dr. Taku Komai, Professor of Kyoto Imperial University in a recent address in Kanazawa on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Japan Association for the Advancement of Science, reports the Mainichi. He further dwelt on the great influence of natural features, geographical boundaries, and history of one country moulding the characters of its peoples.

Dr. Komai's address on, "The Japanese Nation from the point of heredity," in substance follows:

"Every character which is hereditary is due to the hereditary factor or gene. All the different physical and mental traits either normal or abnormal are more or less related with the gene. Characters which often decide the destiny of one nation or race are largely attributable to heredity.

Problem of Heredity

"I should like to talk on this occasion on the problem of heredity in view of its influence upon races and nations causing differences in mental qualities which have a great deal to do with the rise or fall of nations. This aforementioned fact is amply verified in the present war when great nations are fighting one another in death-struggles. The mental tendencies and traits of one nation, which are collectively called nationality, is undoubtedly greatly influenced by geographical boundaries, natural features and history of that particular nation.

"I should like to compare the Japanese with the Chinese in their respective national traits which are apparent in individuals. As to physical qualities they have much in common, the blood-types and the finger-prints, which are more of the crescent or hoof-shaped than spiral as those of the Europeans, and eyelids which are single, being similar or very much alike. As the Japanese and the Chinese resemble each other in physical qualities, they are alike in their national features. Generally speaking, they are both reserved, modest, conservative and passive in clear contrast with the characteristics of the European who are active, and sociable. These differences in national qualities should be attributed to the hereditary factor.

"Though the Japanese and the Chinese have much in common, they also differ in many of their respective national traits. The Japanese are scrupulous and sensitive though outwardly their modesty and conservativeness are more apparent. They have lived generation after generation within a narrow boundary with its variation of natural features and its changes in climate. Naturally the Japanese have become imbued with sensibility and courage to conquer privations and adversities caused by nature. The Island of Japan being divided into small sections with limited communication facilities, the people have faced the necessity of large-scale propaganda or eloquency. Even in literature, words have been economized as in 'Hokku' (a seventeen-syllable verse) while in painting and in other arts, simplicity has been admired.

"On the contrary, the Chinese have long lived on a continent with monotonous and rugged natural features. Therefore they are even-tempered and slow of feeling, but on the other hand they have fostered durability. Architecture has developed along the line of magnanimity on a coarse, big and rough background. Living in a far-spreading and boundlessly large area, they have acquired the habit of speaking aloud with much exaggeration.

"Japan being surrounded by water all round has been able to keep its homomagenity with no outside interference, thus enabling its people to be completely united in thoughts and feelings. China, on the contrary has seen many ups and downs, and often it has been ruled by foreigners who were entirely different from them in thoughts, manners and customs. Many a time they have also controlled foreign peoples, and had trade intercourses with other nations. Through many decades of history, the Japanese and the Chinese have obtained various national traits different from each other. In Japan modesty and sensitiveness have matured with no interference, while in China tactics for sociability, and propaganda have greatly developed from necessity. The latter's culture had more chance to flow out of the country.

"China has become more familiar with the western peoples than Japan because of its more or less westernized character. While the emotion, characteristic traits, and customs of the Japanese have developed along purely and typically Asiatic lines, those of the Chinese have grown along a different line, one that is somewhat easy to understand for the western peoples. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to mention that the Japanese are the most Asiatic in their nature.

Like Cherry Blossoms

"The Japanese are commonly likened to cherry blossoms which show no regret in falling in a stormy wind. The Chinese can be properly compared to lilies which live on and spout out some day even though they may be trampled under foot.

"Japanese racial tendencies which have been cultivated on the typical Japanese soil, with its honorable history, are conservative and reserved, but once spurred to action the Japanese become brave and violent with no fear for death. This reservedness and sense of sacrifice are akin and not separable, and this differentiates the Japanese from other nations. This typical characteristic of the Japanese, the fearlessness of death is the prompting power which has enabled Japanese soldiers to score innumerable victories day after day at the sacrifice of their own lives. This Japanese character is hardly understandable to the foreigners, even to those who have lived in Japan for a long time. It can be duly commented that the American leaders who had miscalculated or slighted the Japanese character which has been fostered through Japan's typical history, with its peculiar natural features and geographical boundary, have plunged their country into war.

"When we daily witness the enormous fighting power of Japanese soldiers, who are not a bit boastful of their own achievements, in the face of unimaginable privations and sufferings, I feel it is our duty to prove the superiority of the Japanese racial character in the light of the hereditary factor."

CREDIT SETTLEMENT FOR ASIA UNDER WAY

Viscount Shibusawa Declares Japan Bank Considering More Effective System

Domei

PEKING, May 11.—A new method of settling credits, far more effective than the method now in operation, is under consideration by the Bank of Japan in connection with credit extension, declared Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, in a press interview here today.

Commenting on the recent extension of a credit to the Mengchiang Bank as well as to the Central Reserve Bank of China by the Bank of Japan, Viscount Shibusawa stated that the Japanese national bank, as the central settlement bank in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, naturally did what was required of it.

Viscount Shibusawa expressed joy over the steady adjustment of a well-organized monetary structure in various countries within the co-prosperity sphere, adding that Japan is planning to effect concentrated settlement of exchanges by the Bank of Japan as another measure for the completion of the wartime monetary system.

In the course of his statement, the Vice-Governor stressed the need of solving the monetary problems within China as the pivotal monetary issue in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and urged that Japan as well as China should take proper steps to cope with this issue.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

ned economy manifested in the fundamental policy for public finance and money previously adopted by the Government.

The plan is a great improvement on similar ones which have been enforced in the past. The general financial power and the economy of the state is taken into consideration to a greater extent than in the past. Another feature is that the operation of it is so planned as to insure that there will be an organized relationship between the materials available and the requirements of the people. As for the industrial equipment which has been rendered idle by the drastic reforms which have been effected in the structures of enterprises, the plan has provision for the necessary measures to put it to new uses.

The financial power of the various countries and races of Greater East Asia was considered in drafting the plan. Arrangements are made for national capital in Greater East Asia to be mobilized to meet the needs of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Mobilization Plans for 1943 Are Perfected

(Continued from Page 1)

accordance with changes in circumstances.

"In regard to the mobilization of daily necessaries for 1943, the following points have been taken into special consideration:

"(1) Demand and supply relations have been placed on a comprehensively planned basis for each item like the staple foodstuffs, household fuel articles or textiles in accordance with the nature of each and the trend of demand for and supply of each.

"(2) Special attention has been given to the demand and supply relations of processed food articles.

"(3) Emphasis has been placed on controlled marketing and distribution of daily necessaries in order to regulate supply to demand.

"The feature of the plan for this year is that as comprehensive a plan as possible has been drafted for maintaining the present supply level and that in view of this year's conditions of the rice crop throughout the East Asia area wheat, potatoes, dried noodles, soya beans and corn have all been included in the item staple foodstuffs, so that other cereals besides rice will be increased in the distribution.

"No matter how carefully worked out, no plan can operate well without the cooperation of the people. I hope that every citizen will renew his determination to undergo any ordeal until the final victory is won and to lay the foundation for victory in every detail of daily life."

BURMESE ARE PLEASED OVER BIG LUNGI SUPPLY

Express Joy Over News That Large Quantity Will Be Marketed Early Next Year

Domei

RANGOON, May 11.—Learning that approximately 5,000,000 lungis will be placed on the market at only seven rupees apiece by March next year, the people of Burma are expressing great happiness over prospects of obtaining this indispensable wearing apparel.

At the end of last year, collective purchasing of raw cotton was started and by the end of April, this wide-scale purchasing program was completed.

Immediately, arrangements were made to place the raw cotton in the hands of home spinners and weavers in order that the home industries might be kept busy. At present, the people are said to be kept busy making lungis for the public.

Artists Form Society

The Patriotic Society of Woodblock Print Artists was formed on Tuesday under the patronage of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Prince Tomohide Iwakura was elected president.

AXIS POSITION SEEN FIRMER IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

been assigned to do, to hold the enemy at bay as long as possible. Superficially they may be described by their enemies to have been defeated but their withdrawal from North Africa, in the long run, should be regarded as a strategic victory, for the following reasons:

(1) The Axis forces by freezing immense Anglo-American units at a corner of Tunisia for half a year with a numerical strength only one third of the invaders' and by inflicting severe damage on the enemy have made it impossible for the United States and Britain to move the same forces to another front and have compelled them to leave the North African puppet regime which they had set up at so much pains exposed to incessant danger and unrest.

(2) The Axis camp, meanwhile, has been able to consolidate the defenses of the European continent. In April a conference was held between Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Il Duce Benito Mussolini for the strengthening of the continental front and speeding up of the rear construction work. The discussions have contributed much to the completion of the all-out fortification of Europe.

(3) The Axis forces, by holding Tunisia and inflicting heavy damage on the attackers, have compelled the United States and Britain to deliver enormous quantities of arms and ammunition, which they can ill spare, to the North African front, thereby seriously impeding the aid-Soviet work and not a little affecting the unity within the anti-Axis camp.

Thus the valiant stand of the small forces of Germans and Italians at their corner of Tunisia has not only directly contributed to the undermining of anti-Axis strength but has also produced many indirect effects. The superficial success of the Anglo-American forces in Tunisia may have served to vindicate their pitiably tarnished military honor for the time being and may perhaps cause the minor nations to hesitate between the two camps but the following consequences are expected from the Axis evacuation of Tunisia:

Defense Strength Greater

(1) With the reduction in the number of fronts to cover, the defense strength of the Axis camp will be more compact and advantageously disposed.

(2) The anti-Axis forces will most probably plan to develop a second front from a corner of the European continent but this will compel them to extend their front to an inordinate length, so that both their defensive and offensive strengths will be spread over vast areas and increase the difficulties they are experiencing in bringing supplies to the many expeditionary forces. The Axis campaign against the supply routes of the enemy will be intensified and the commissary lines of the enemy will be exposed to even greater danger than they are now.

Will Expose Weaknesses

(3) In order that the anti-Axis forces may develop a second front they must conduct international political maneuvers as well as military operations but this will afford additional opportunities for the exposure of the weaknesses inherent in the conglomeration of incompatible elements that characterizes the "United" Nations.

At any rate, the abandonment of Tunisia by the Axis forces will entail considerable after-effects but it does not mark any decisive change in the general European War situation. As in the case of the evacuation of Stalingrad, it merely shows that the Axis nations are striving to integrate strength for fresh offensives.

Copper Production In Manchou Fields Increased Enormously

Domei

HSINKING, May 11.—Indicating the progress in the minerals production increase plan in Manchoukuo, the copper production since April has topped the combined copper smelting capacity in the country, it was revealed. Part of the copper ore which cannot be smelted in this country will be sent to foundries in Chosen for immediate smelting from June, it is understood.

Hawaii Hit by Hurricane

Hawaii was hit by a severe hurricane on May 4. In addition a localized area covering four square miles was washed by a torrential cloudburst but there were no casualties, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires on Monday relaying a wire from Honolulu.

German Tram Business

BERLIN.—Approximately 7,700,000,000 persons used trams in Germany in 1942, or 1,100,000,000 more than in the preceding year, it was announced here. The German tramway system measured 6,000 kilometers in length last year.

SUMMER FIGHTING LOOMS IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

proaching," and the Pravda on the same day declared that the Soviets were on "the eve of a serious battle." The Pravda in its editorial Saturday entitled "In Preparation for the Decisive Struggle" declared, "Summer is coming nearer. The mud season in the southern part of the Eastern front has passed and the brilliant sun is drying the roads in the northern sectors. The day is not far off when furious fighting will rage anew on the German-Soviet front."

Continuing the Pravda pointed out that there was the possibility that the fighting would be much more serious than in days past and asserted, "the German Forces might attempt to gain the initiative as much as they can in all sectors. If that should be the case the Red forces will have to change to defensive operations." The Pravda editorial in substance stressed the necessity for Red defenses to be strengthened.

The Red Star on Saturday also emphasized that it was necessary to perfect a defensive set up able to cope with large-scale tank assaults.

The Soviet newspapers say nothing concerning where they think that the Germans will begin their summer campaign nor in what sectors the German Forces are concentrating and strengthening their tanks and ammunition. However, inferring from the recent actions of the Soviet air forces it can be assumed that the main arena of the summer fighting will be in the southern part of the Eastern front.

New Transatlantic Record

With the anti-Axis camp working feverishly to rush supplies by air-transport over the northern Atlantic, Lieutenant Baxton of the British Overseas Airways Corporation flying a Liberator bomber established a new record by carrying a capacity load 3,150 nautical miles across the northern Atlantic in 11 hours and 12 minutes, according to a May 10 Lisbon report to Domei quoting a Times dispatch.

The Times reported that Baxton took off from Montreal and flew to Newfoundland, distance of 950 nautical miles in three hours and 56 minutes, and that he flew from Newfoundland to Britain, a distance of 2,200 nautical miles, in seven hours and 10 minutes. The new record established by Baxton is said to have broken the one made by Lieutenant W. S. May by 24 minutes.

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AXIS UNITS SOLIDIFY DEFENSE OF EUROPE

Enemy Will Find Many Obstacles During Invasions, Avers Gayda

With the Axis forces having already solidified the defense of Europe, anti-Axis forces will have to face extreme difficulties if and when they attempt the invasion of the Continent, declared Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, writing in the May 10 issue of his paper, according to a Domei dispatch from Rome.

"The imperialistic war of the Anglo-American Powers has been staged for the last three years mostly in the African Continent. During this period, the Italian people have supported the officers and men on the fronts with confidence and labor, thus proving themselves a nation which can stand the most rigorous war. They have proved the fact that the possible internal disintegration of Italy and her defeat which the enemy has been propagandizing are mere empty talks.

Attacks Foes' Raids

"The enemy too must have been aware of this fact, for it has tried every sort of sinister means to demoralize the Italian nation such as the bombing of field hospitals, attacking hospital ships and subjecting non-combatants to machine-gun fire.

"In the African campaign, the Italian forces had to fight on with inferior strength and arms for a long period. It often occurred that the ratio of military strength between our forces and the enemy became one to five. At the last stage of the Tunisian Campaign, the ratio was one to 10.

"In some sectors, the ratio was one to 20. Moreover, the Axis forces was aggravated all the more because their commissary lines have been fixed and as such, have been subjected to the attacks of the enemy air and naval forces, especially by submarines. Anti-Axis forces, on the contrary, have commanded sea routes in the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and the West Mediterranean.

"The theater of the Anglo-American imperialistic war is now shifting from the African Continent to the European Continent. Despite the removal of the scene of fighting, the Mediterranean will still remain the center of the war.

Axis Positions Favorable

"In the new stage of the hostilities, the condition of strategic advantage will completely change; evidently in favor of the Axis side, for the Axis forces have completed their defensive plans for the European Continent and this fact will be proved in the future.

"Italy can now utilize all of its fighting services and arms for the defense of its territory. Anti-Axis forces, on the other hand, will have to face grave difficulties in respect to the question of transportation if they are to attack the European Continent.

"At the same time, they will have to encounter the Axis forces numerically superior to them and equipped with superior arms.

"Unlike the case of the African Campaign, the invaders have to expect Axis reinforcements being detailed rapidly and successfully from the interior of the European Continent."

RICH DEPOSIT OF ZIRCON DISCOVERED IN FUKUSHIMA

Indispensable Metal Will Bolster Japan's Wartime Production

Discovery of a rich deposit of zircon, which is indispensable for the production of special metals, at the Manahata Gold Mine, Fukushima Prefecture, will further bolster Japan's wartime production of cardinal metals, it was revealed here on Monday by Domei.

During the course of experimental dressing operations, it was learned that the Manahata mine yielded a high percentage of zircon.

In this connection, it is understood that the Sendai Mining Inspection Bureau will make an extensive survey of the locality in cooperation with mining experts from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Spain to Develop Fishing

MADRID.—The Spanish fishing fleet is to be developed with every means at the Government's disposal. Spain last year had 323 fishing vessels aggregating 57,000 gross registered tons. Another 88 fighting vessels aggregating 27,000 tons will be completed this year.

Brings Little Response

STOCKHOLM.—The recruiting of women for agricultural work has by far not met with the anticipated response, the office of the British "agricultural army" announced in London. So far at best 50 per cent of the required hands are reported.

2 Navy Airmen In S. Pacific Thought Lost, Back Safe

Forced to Land on Unknown Islands After Successful Attack on Milne Bay, Flyers Are Rescued After Four Days

By MICHITARO TAKEDA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—The Imperial Air Unit which scored meritorious victories in the attack on Milne Bay on the eastern tip of New Guinea, by sinking over ten transports and shooting down or damaging over 50 enemy planes, on April 14, saw a great day four days later, when they welcomed back two of their comrades who had been missing for those days. Undoubtedly the great joy of the aviators was doubled when they had a description of the results of the aerial attack and of the utter trepidation and consternation of the enemy, witnessed by the two heroes.

Sub-Lieutenant X X and Superior Flight Seaman XX of a certain fighter unit were luckily able to return to their base after each having landed on unknown islands. The attack on the Bay was commenced with the challenge by the Japanese fighter and bomber combined unit, while a large-scale bombing was conducted by the bombing formation. In no time the bombing attack was completed and the bombers commenced withdrawing. While escorting the last of the bombers, Sub-Lieutenant XX and Superior Flight Seaman XX flew over Milne Bay at a low altitude in order to eye-witness the actual result of the bombing. The Bay was completely enveloped in thick layers of smoke issuing from the vessels, which had been set ablaze. They bravely flew through the smoke but saw nothing but several launches tied to two middle-sized transports which too were sinking rapidly. On the water numberless American soldiers were seen desperately swimming while numerous other and all the cargoes had perished. What a glorious victory!

Wings Almost Burning

The fuselages of both planes became smeared with smoke and the wings were almost burning. The enemy, at the sight of the Japanese planes, unleashed a volley of fire from both coasts of the Bay. Shells swept past the planes. Just when coming out of the Bay, the plane maneuvered by the Sub-Lieutenant was no longer able to fly having been crippled by many bullet hits. Then he signaled to his comrade to hurry back and report what he had seen. Thus signaling, the Sub-Lieutenant landed on a little desert island, close to the enemy base. The Superior Flight Seaman flew on for a while, but he too had to make a forced landing on a certain island. Both in complete ignorance of the whereabouts of each other, hid themselves among the thickest of jungles, firmly determined to commit suicide if discovered by the enemy. Gripping their bayonets in their hands, they roamed about the desert islands for three days. Luckily the Sub-Lieutenant was rescued by a Japanese submarine and the other by a hydroplane. Thus, miraculously they were able to return to the base amid the cheers and shouts of their comrades.

Sub-Lieutenant X X related as follows the condition of the Bay after the aerial attack: "We were challenged by enemy fighters above Milne Bay. We shot down one of them and then making a high altitude I and another, in protecting a bomber unit, were engaged in combat against the enemy planes. Presently our bombing unit having completed its mission commenced withdrawing from the battle scene. All our fighters were escorting the bomber unit. I and the Superior Flight Seaman stayed on to make sure the result of the attack. We then dashed into the thick smoke. Amid the layers of smoke I came face to face with the enemy planes two or three times, but the enemy being utterly stupefied and scared were flying about without purpose and did not even see us. Then we flew lower and looked round the inside of the Bay. I was tremendously amazed at finding hardly any vessel in the bay which had previously sheltered a large number. Only two middle-sized transports were seen with many launches tied to them and the crew were absorbed in desperately rescuing the soldiers. They were all American.

Soldiers Swimming Frantically

"The surface of the water was covered with burning oil. Some soldiers were swimming frantically while others were clinging to the sinking boats or turning over launches. Many were seen gradually drowning and disappearing from the ominous-looking surface. Having eye-witnessed the consequence of the Japanese attack satisfactorily, I and Superior Flight Seaman XX dashed through the smoke and came out of the Bay. Presently my engine began to cough and oil flowed into the seat. Realizing the fact that I could not possibly return to the base, I signaled to my comrade to go ahead. Being left to myself I still continued maneuvering my plane slowly and unsteadily. Just then an enemy P-38 challenged me to a duel. However, when I assumed a fighting position by turning the nose of my plane upward, the enemy immediately fled. My plane stopped working. Then towering the plane I was determined to self-blast my plane. However, fortunately I landed on a desert island after a certain number of minutes. The island was an enemy area, but there were no signs of human habilitation. It was easy to commit suicide, but in ardent fever to serve the Nation I resolved to live as long as Providence should permit. The coast line of the island was covered with steep rocks and the island itself was cloaked with thick jungles. I sat on one of the rocks and dried my soaked clothes. Then I ate a bit of the food I had with me. To economize food was absolutely necessary, because then I did not know how long I had to subsist on the scanty food I had carried with me.

Quiet on Island

"It was as quiet as could be on the island with no sound but flappings of birds in the jungles and the lapping of water against the shore. I could hardly imagine that guns were continuously roaring in the neighboring waters. I became sleepy and dozed for a while I was then suddenly awakened by footsteps. Opening my eyes lazily, I saw some islanders standing over me They gave me bananas and coconuts. It was apparent that I could reach some hamlet if I had followed them, but then I did not feel like leaving my plane. Night came. The moon was bright and I slept, sheltered by a rock. Lazily lying on the shore, another day passed. Once in a while the islanders brought me some fruits which I received with profuse gratitude. About noon the third day, I saw a large black fish-like object on the surface of the water. It was a submarine. I could hardly believe my eyes. The more intently I gazed, the more clear became the emblem of the Japanese Naval Flag. Then I shouted at the top of my voice. Thus, I was rescued by my comrade crew."

Following the Sub-Lieutenant's fascinating narration, Superior Flight Seaman XX remarked: "Above Milne Bay I faced an enemy P-39 which first attempted to attack the plane piloted by the Sub-Lieutenant. Immediately I chased it and downed it. After the bombing attack was over, Sub-Lieutenant XX and I stayed on in order to witness the result of the bombing. When I took the return course, I heard queer sounds coming from my engine. However, being signaled by Sub-Lieutenant XX to hurry back to the base, I sped toward the base to get a rescue party for the Sub-Lieutenant.

Launches Moving About

"While flying I fired at the enemy launches still moving about the Bay and flew past the last of the bombers which were skimming the surface. The plane began shaking violently attesting to the damage to the motor. Finally, the plane was about to drop at any moment. Just then I saw a speck of land between the shreds of clouds and hurried toward it. The plane made a forced landing in the waters, some 50 meters off the shore. Two columns of smoke soaring from the jungle were testimony to the existence of a hamlet. The plane had overturned, and so I swam to the shore. Nearing it I found precipitous coral rocks. I had nothing but flying shoes, a cap and a bayonet with me. Everything was lost with the plane.

"Finding blurred footprints, I followed them through densely-foliaged jungles. I had had breakfast that morning before leaving for the attack and I was almost starving then. Looking up, I saw some kind of fruits which resembled pineapples. Immediately shooting one down I tried to bite it, but it was as hard as stone. Overhead I heard an airplane roaring and shouted and waved at it but in vain. I never felt so miserable as I did then, when the plane passed over me.

Drenched to Skin

"In the evening there was a squall and I was drenched to the skin. I lay among weeds to spend the night. I was bitten by mosquitoes and other insects all over me. Morning came. When I made my way through the jungles, a large crocodile rushed out of the thicket. I retreated. I was scared stiff by sudden appearances of wild creatures. Then I hit on a stream, but the water was so salty that I could not drink a drop. Utterly exhausted from hunger and thirst, I sat on a rock looking vacantly at the foaming water caressingly lapping the coral shore. I was so thirsty that I wished the foaming water would turn into cider.

"Then encouraging myself, I began jumping from one rock to another. I got scratched all over my legs and arms. Finding some trees which looked like coconut trees, I hurried there only to find they were not coconut trees. Crossing the stream and braving the jungles, I came upon two huts thatched with coconut leaves. Being greeted by the occupants of those houses, I gestured them to give me something to eat. I was then given something like potatoes. My thirst became worse after eating it. There was only one coconut tree, but it bore no fruits. No water was available and I became almost dizzy from thirst. That night I stayed at one of the islanders' huts.

Breakfast of Sour Fruit

"At breakfast time I was given a fruit, but it tasted so sour that I could not finish it. They apparently live on those fruits and coral flour. They must have sympathized with me for not being able to eat their breakfast, because they went out and brought me back a coconut, potatoes and sugar canes. Then they baked the potatoes and served them to me. I ate one and wrapped up the remaining ones in big leaves. Provided with the baked potatoes and a coconut, I took leave. The islanders accompanied me in a canoe. Bidding a last farewell to the islanders, I walked on the shore from one rock to another. I walked and walked till my shoes were torn and was soaked with salt water.

"I had no power to think, but was roaming aimlessly, when I quite unexpected reached a river. There I saw dark-skinned children playing in the stream, but finding me they ran away. On the opposite side of the river I saw many islanders waving toward me, motioning me to cross the river. Gathering all my strength, I swam over and asked for some bananas. Nodding in consent, they brought me fresh bananas of which I ate more than twenty. Then I drank milk from a coconut. About 20 islanders came over and wanted to shake hands with me. One of them, obviously a chieftain, shook my hand so fiercely that it became almost numb. When I asked for mangoes, they were provided to me. I stayed over-night there and on the following morning one of the islanders kindly went to the Japanese unit stationed nearest the village. Thus, one day later, I was picked up by a Japanese hydroplane.

"When I returned to the base, my comrades had just finished collecting my belongings to send them home, evidently regarding me as dead. I felt so queer inside. I feel now newly-born and am resolved to do my utmost in serving the Nation."

ENEMY CURRENCIES OUSTED FROM CANTON

Japanese Consulate-General Announces Ban on Hongkong Dollar

Domei

CANTON, May 11.—Responding to a drive to circulate the military scrip as the exclusive currency in Hongkong, a decision has been reached by the local authorities in Canton and Swatow to oust completely foreign currencies of enemy character from those areas.

In this connection, the Japanese Consulate-General here today announced a ban on the possession of the Hongkong dollar, United States dollar and British sterling.

With the present ban in operation on the possession of the Hongkong dollar and other currencies of enemy character, whose circulation was prohibited from August 1 last year, those enemy currencies will be ostracized completely from the Canton-Swatow area in the very near future, it is understood.

KWANGTUNG GOVERNMENT FETES 3RD ANNIVERSARY

Colorful Events Held in Various Parts of Province to Observe Day

Domei

CANTON, May 10.—The Provincial Government of Kwangtung celebrated today the third anniversary of its establishment under the National Government of China at Nanking.

In a speech delivered before the assemblage of Government officials, the Chief of the Government recalled the accomplishments of the administration in the past three years, and at the same time, urged his listeners to exert further efforts toward the successful consummation of the current War of Greater East Asia through fulfilment of their duties.

Colorful events were also held on the occasion in various parts of the provinces.

Foe Propaganda Sheer Nonsense In Light of Actual War Situation

British Bragging That Anglo-Americans Cooperating To Chastize Axis Powers Meant to Encourage Spirit of Their Blind Peoples

'Smash the enemies' propaganda plot,' says Shuho, organ of the Board of Information, scoffing at the recent utterances of British Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Minister Eden. The British bragging about the Anglo-Americans cooperating to chastize the axis Powers, says Shuho, is simply a nonsense in the light of actual facts on the various war fronts and warns the public to be on guard against their designing propaganda tricks. The following is a translation of the article.

On March 21, British Prime Minister Churchill made a statement in his radio speech to the following effect:

"We may be able to reduce Hitler and his evil political power to death, dust and ashes in a year or two. When that time comes, we will mobilize all our available forces and war materials to the other side of the world for chastizing Japan, redeeming China from her hardship and difficulties of long standing, emancipating our and Dutch territories and exterminate the Japanese menace forever from the coasts of Australia, India and New Zealand.

Will Discuss Future

"When Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union win the final victory, we will immediately call an international conference to discuss a system for the future of the world. In the first place, we will punish the leading criminals of the Axis Powers who precipitated the war and effectively demilitarize these nations, prohibiting them from rearming again.

"And then it is necessary for us to see to it that those nations, which have been devastated by the war may be properly rehabilitated to the former conditions, restoring to them the mechanical resources and artistic treasures of which they have been plundered by the enemies. European and Asiatic conferences including the representatives of the allied Powers will be established and maintained under a model system."

Churchill thus slandered Germany, our ally, with a speech full of venom, picturing the dream of a post-war arrangement, in an effort to lead his listeners into a world of illusion. On April 8, British Foreign Minister Eden also made the following remarks in the House of Commons when he reported on his visit to the United States:

Plans' Outline Alike

"Both Britain and the United States recognize the necessity of drawing up a post-war plan, and the outline of the plans the two nations have made is very much alike. The friendly relations between the two nations must be based on a real peaceful foundation, which cannot be shaken by a war every 20 years. We are deeply conscious of the necessity for making such an arrangement by force so that neither Germany and Italy nor Japan can repeat their aggressions upon other nations under any pretext."

By these utterances, Eden apparently made efforts to impress his listeners with an idea which amounted to saying: "The fortune of the war has become obvious and Britain and the United States are now actually discussing a concrete post-war program." But it is apparent how meaningless and contradictory our enemies' propaganda is in the light of actual facts.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our enemies have been making desperate efforts in both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans to offset the dismal failures they have repeatedly suffered in their campaigns, but in vain. In the southern Pacific, they have made repeated counter-attacks upon the Japanese Forces, depending upon their numerical superiority; but they have been invariably and effectively checkmated after being compelled to make enormous sacrifices. The enemies' cherished dream of regaining Burma was shattered once and for all when they sustained a disastrous defeat at the hands of Japan on the India-Burma border and the commander of the British brigade was made prisoner by the Japanese army. The war situation in Europe is also by no means reassuring to them, for the weight of the war has been growing increasingly heavier on them.

In spite of this fact, why are Britain and the United States propagandizing such nonsense as referred to? In the first place, they are trying to win the hearts of the people in their respective countries and at the same time to intensify their hostile feeling against the axis Powers.

Enemy Peoples Complaining

As the war has been dragging on, the living conditions in Britain and the United States have become regulated in accordance with the demand of the time. To the peoples of these countries, whizzing around in their motorcars, as they used to do, has become a thing of the past. As for provisions, sugar, coffee, canned and dried food as well as fresh meat, cheese and butter have been placed under a rationing system, with the result that the people have begun to complain over the trying conditions of living.

As they have no definite aim for fighting, their leaders have to lead them on with some kind of bait and they have concocted the dream story about "victory and post-war program" to soothe and encourage the spirit of their blind followers.

But it must not be forgotten that the reason Britain and the United States make much to this propaganda on the post-war program is that they calculate to influence the peoples of the axis Powers and the neutral nations by it. To the neutral nations, it is tantamount to saying: "The victory of Britain and the United States is practically an established fact and it is advantageous for you to be on our side while you may."

Try to Induce Neutrals

With such a bait, they try to induce the neutral Powers to cast their lot with them. To the Axis Powers, it practically amounts to saying: "It is about time you should realize the advantage of coming to terms with us" to frustrate the morale of the Axis Powers.

The enemies have been concentrating their bombs of crafty propaganda around us. The commander of the American Asiatic fleet boastfully remarked that "We are now ready to blast the industrial centers of Japan." The American Under-Secretary of War also made a remark, which is practically of the same import when he said: "The time will come soon when the Japanese will be made to feel the real brunt of war to the very marrows of their bones." By these utterances, they try to invigorate the fighting spirit in their own camp and at the same time attempt to terrify and dampen our spirits.

We anticipate that the enemies will surely raid us from the air and we will make all possible efforts to strengthen all our defenses against the enemy attack. But, if perchance, any one pictures the horror of air raids and entertains a feeling a helplessness in the thought of it, he has fallen victim to the enemies' propaganda bomb. We must be resolutely determined to fight the war to the finish and win victory. If the enemies see the least possible chance, they take advantage of it, and try to make the most of it to plunge the people behind the guns into confusion. We must never forget for a moment that they are watching for such opportunities to lessen our fighting spirit.

In war, there is no distinction between the war and home-fronts. When the Axis and anti-Axis powers are engaged in a mortal struggle, each in an effort to wrest the power of leadership in world affairs from the other, the home-front is just as much the battlefield as the war-front. Every one of the one hundred million Japanese people must be animated with courage and fidelity just as much as the soldiers at the warfront and fight on with a burning conviction to win the war.

Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Tokyo up to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, who has been on a lecture tour in the United States, warning the people of the danger of indulging in a self-complacent optimism, recently made the following remarks in course of one of his lectures:

"There is no difference between the war-front and the home-front in the present total war. The Germans rely much on a general demoralization of the American morale which they believe, will occur in the future and the Japanese believe that the American people are the kind who cannot stand the strain of war for long. We are now confronted with the enemies' attack and none of us can afford to be a mercenary soldier or temporary patriot."

Perish or Survive

All nations in the world today, irrespective of friend or foe, who are keenly conscious of the reality of the war, are making supreme efforts to fight it out till final victory. Just as Fuehrer Hitler said, there is no other alternative for the nations involved in the present war than to perish or survive. The time has come when Japan, which has faced desperate national perils many a time since the founding of the Empire, must now demonstrate its fighting strength to the last limit.

When we recall to our minds the 10 heroes of the second special attack flotilla, who dauntlessly chose the path of death, leaving a message to posterity to the effect that "We are determined to return again and again to life to fight for the country," we have still much to do in our services to the country from behind the guns.

Sericulture Revived in Croatia

ZAGREB.—Steps for the reintroduction of silkworm breeding in Croatia have been taken by the director-general of agriculture. Prior to the First World War, Croatia produced as much as 320,000 kilograms of cocoons annually. Later this industry deteriorated until it practically ceased to exist.

P.I. FREEDOM NEARS, SAYS MINISTER AOKI

Lauds Filipinos For Cooperating With Japanese to Set Up New Order

Domei

MANILA, May 11.—The conviction that all necessary conditions for the Philippines to be granted its long-aspired independence are now being completed was expressed by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, tonight at the dinner given in his honor by Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines at the Manila Hotel.

Invited also to the dinner were many leading Japanese and Filipinos connected with the Military Administration, including Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission of the Philippines.

In his speech, Minister Aoki paid high tribute to the entire 18-million people of the islands for their unstinted cooperation with the Japanese toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He expressed his conviction that all necessary conditions for independence of the islands are very near completion, and added that the aspired independence promised by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will be realized by the Filipinos without fail at no distant future.

Responding to these remarks of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Director-General of the Military Administration in the Philippines said that there is at present no condition which will prevent the Philippines from acquiring its independence. "These islands," the Director-General explained, "formerly had very few patriots like Dr. Jose Rizal. Things have changed entirely now and every Filipino is a Doctor Rizal."

For War Orphans

MADRID.—The Spanish Government has decided to organize welfare work for war orphans on a large scale. The number of orphans receiving financial support from the State has increased from 2,500 before the Civil War to 15,000. These orphans will be given good education.

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FOE'S THRUST FINDS HARD AXIS DEFENSE

New Front Line Is Formed From Djebel Zaghouan To Enfidaville

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 9.—The Axis troops continue to offer stubborn and heroic resistance against an oppressive enemy superiority, although the actual task of gaining time has been fulfilled. The invading troops, although succeeding in achieving several deep breaks through towards Tunis and Bizerta failed, however, in carrying out the often attempted encirclement.

The Axis troops, in their stubborn defense against the Anglo-American onrush, proved successful in establishing a new frontline. This line runs in the form of a triangle from the northeastern coast as far as to the southwest of Djebel Zaghouan with its mountain ranges and from there along the former positions opposite to the positions of the British 8th army as far as to the coast near Enfidaville.

The invasion troops had to realize, by suffering the most serious losses, that the advanced positions are spreading far towards the west. Thus the high towering Djebel Ashkeul mountain in the area of Ferryville is engaging strong Anglo-American forces whose violent attacks have been repulsed by the strong Axis mountain positions all day long with unswerving fighting will. The Axis fighting group in the mountain positions in the area of Tebourba checked the advance of the British and French mercenary troops so successfully that even the large scale employment of invasion troops as well as six attacks of numerically far superior enemy forces failed to overcome the resistance of the Axis troops.

Additional Axis forces had obtained a firm hold of the eastern border of the Tunisian plain and they effectively defended their positions against all enemy thrusts. The British, although employing no less than 60 tanks at this point, did not succeed in penetrating the Axis barrage.

The German anti-aircraft defense and anti-tank troops time and again knew how to evade the concentric fire of the enemy tanks by quick maneuvering succeeding on their own behalf by rapidly aiming and firing and by means of immediate counterthrusts to destroy 34 enemy tanks. The Anglo-American maneuvers at overrunning the Axis positions in the area of Zaghouan collapsed. The situation of the fighting in Tunisia at present is that the enemy is filling up his gaps in the fighting lines making up for considerable losses. The Axis air formations, although far inferior to the opponent, considerably relieved the ground troops by carrying out raids against the tank spearheads and enemy columns on march. With unheard of courage they attacked even the strongest Anglo-American air formations downing 27 out of them. Four of their own machines failed to return.

PORTUGUESE BOATS START ON COD FISHING EXPEDITION

Trawlers Already on Way to Newfoundland and Greenland Grounds

LISBON.—Portugal's largest fishing trawlers are on their way to Newfoundland and Greenland for the cod fishing season and they will be followed by smaller boats in the second half of May.

Cod fish, in a dried condition, is the staple food of the Portuguese. The large boats are expected back in midsummer and will then leave again immediately on a second trip. The Portuguese fishing fleet has been increased by boats built in shipyards at home.

Formerly, dried cod was imported from Norway and Britain. As these two countries could not send further supplies because of the war, the Portuguese Government did all in its power to make Portugal self-sufficient in this respect. It is expected that this goal will be attained in a few years' time.

U.S. PILOTS INSTRUCTED HOW TO LIVE IN JUNGLE

LISBON.—The latest brain child of amateur strategists in Washington is a booklet with instructions for airmen who find themselves compelled to effect emergency landings in jungles, states a Washington story.

This little book, printed on waterproof paper and containing a small quantity of insect powder between the covers, advises American pilots that it is safer to make a crash landing then to bail out over jungle territory, as a wrecked plane is more easily sighted than a lone pilot.

Moreover, the plane itself could then be used as a protection against the sun.

The author of this booklet eliminates the danger of starving as he believes that there is no difficulty in procuring food in the jungle.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

MUSLIMS TOLD FOE CAN NEVER WIN WAR

No Chance of U.S., Britain Retaking Malai, Sumatra, Colonel Okubo Avers

Syonan Sinbun

A spirited call to the people of the Southern Regions to imbibe and inculcate the same spirit of service and devotion as shown by Nippon soldiers, was given by Colonel Koichi Okubo, Chief of the Military Propaganda Department, in a talk at the Shonan Kokaido to the Mohammedan delegates from Sumatra and Malai attending the religious conference in Shonan.

Colonel Okubo at the outset reminded his hearers that they should not be carried away by the present peaceful atmosphere in Malai and Sumatra, but pointed out that the war was still on and that they should be prepared to meet all contingencies until final victory was won.

He pointed out the utter impossibility of Anglo-Americans attempting to recapture these areas. No doubt, he said, the British and Americans, through their mendacious propaganda, were spreading rumors that they would recapture Malai and Sumatra. But in view of the smashing victories and secure positions held by Nippon, it was impossible for them to launch any counter-attack against any of the occupied points, he asserted.

Even if their shipbuilding and other war production plans were to progress to the astronomical heights they imagine, it would take thousands of years to dream of even attempting to stage a comeback, Colonel Okubo pointed out.

Enemy Losses Heavy

In this connection, he drew pointed attention to the terrible losses in men, battleships and planes that Nippon had inflicted on the Anglo-American navies, especially the American navy, in the Battle of the Solomon Islands, and asserted that it was only wishful thinking on the part of the British and Americans to dream of launching counter-attacks against any of the occupied areas of the South, or even against Nippon Proper.

He asked the people to bear in mind that one of the results of the war was that Nippion had come into possession of the vast territory of the Southern Regions with the result that she was in such an invincible position today as to be able to conduct this war for an indefinite period until her holy mission was accomplished.

He described as foolish people those who were still swayed by false rumors that one day the Anglo-Americans would attack Malai or Sumatra. They had not yet realized the actual realities of the world or the facts of the changing era, especially the fact that the enemies had been rid completely of all the resources in these regions.

Continuing, he exhorted the audience to disabuse their minds of the feeling that Anglo-Americans would ever come back, and asked them to warn the people of their territories against the folly of such wishful thinking.

Colonel Okubo then referred to the spirit of Nippon soldiers, in sharp contrast to the decadent one of Anglo-American soldiers. To Nippon soldiers, he said, surrender was unimaginable. In the battlefield, Nippon soldiers would always prefer death to surrender.

Describes Nippon Spirit

Citing an example, he said this spirit of Nippon soldiers, who knew nothing but service and loyalty to the country, was amply demonstrated in an engagement recently in one of the sectors in the New Guinea area. Although faced with overwhelming odds, and forced to the point of surrender, he said, a Nippon unit under the command of a certain Nippon officer, decided that it was better for them to die than to surrender themselves to the American forces there, who were numerically strong. And therefore, these soldiers who were fired with devotion and loyalty committed harakiri.

This act of the Nippon soldiers, he pointed out, had evoked the unstinted admiration of the American soldiers, who were dismayed at the peerless spirit of Nippon soldiers.

"Such is the spirit of all Nippon nationals" Colonel Okubo said, "and I want you, too, to inculcate and imbibe the same spirit of service and loyalty so that we can win this holy war."

He asked all the people to bear in mind this spirit of Nippon soldiers and to make their determination to live or die with Nippon in order to establish "Asia for Asiatics" and in order that the world might be completely rid of the devils of the earth, the Anglo-Americans.

War Upsets Once Quiet Life of Macao; Camp Set Up to Look After Refugees

Noon Extra, Shanghai

One of the first foreign trading-posts on the China coast, Macao enjoyed prosperous times until Hongkong was acquired by the British, after which the small Portuguese colony lost its importance and gradually became a small fishing port.

For several decades, Macao remained rather isolated from the rest of the world and for its revenues depended largely on week-enders from Hongkong and Canton in search of various forms of entertainment for which the colony had become famous.

Some degree of importance was regained when the Pan-American Airways established their eastern terminal at Macao after having been refused permission to end their Pacific service in Hongkong. Business further improved after the outbreak of war in Europe, when there was an influx of Axis nationals and their movable possessions.

But this revival of trade was short-lived, coming to a sudden end with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Crisis Faced

Having depended almost entirely on Hongkong for its requirements and having failed to lay in large stocks of necessary goods, Macao faced a serious crisis in December 1941.

The local authorities acted promptly, however, placing all available stocks under control, thereby preventing to a considerable extent hoarding, profiteering and speculation. Moreover, some of the stocks confiscated could be subsequently exchanged with other places along the coast for commodities urgently needed by the colony. Increasingly large numbers of refugees arrived and the food shortage became so acute that the administration was obliged to give up several Government-owned dredgers in exchange for rice shipments.

As almost all merchants in Macao had deposited their money in Hongkong banks, another difficulty arose when the British colony fell. Of the $30,000,000 in circulation in Macao before the war, only one-tenth was made up of local currency. The beginning of 1941, therefore, found the Portuguese colony with a shortage of ready cash, and it is still a source of wonder that having so little income from revenues and trade Macao has weathered the crisis so well.

So alleviation of the currency shortage was brought about by the introduction of the Japanese military yen into Kwangtung province. While this scrip has no official standing in Macao, the merchants there are using it as a medium of transactions, and it has replaced the former Hongkong dollar as the main currency of the colony.

War Leaves Mark

Despite the success of all makeshift measures, however, the war is leaving its mark, and the tranquil atmosphere with which Macao was once blessed has been replaced by over-populated streets along which refugees from Hongkong are found in large groups passing the time of the day as best they can. Policing has become a problem as Macao's population is now three times that of normal times.

There is a refugee camp inhabited by about 2,000 persons claiming to be Portuguese nationals or at least of Portuguese origin, but not many of them speak the Portuguese language, much less "Macaonese," the unique local dialect which is a mixture of Portuguese, Cantonese, Dutch and Malaianese. To remedy this, many Portuguese-language classes have been formed.

Successfully or otherwise, the administration of Macao is trying every possible means to overcome the mounting difficulties, and whatever may be the results, it must be congratulated upon what it has already accomplished.

U.S. Eying Cape Verdes

The United States Government is pushing negotiations with the Portuguese Government for the transfer of the Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese mandate, into American hands, as a part of their scheme to grab all island bases in the Atlantic and the Pacific for the materialization of American aspirations for world domination, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

SHANGHAI FILIPINOS BEHIND JAPAN'S AIM

Kalambakal, Noted Patriot, Promises Fullest Cooperation to Win War

Shanghai Times

Elected by an overwhelming majority, Dr. Gertrudo Kalambakal, veteran in the fight for Philippine independence, was named President of the Filipino Association to succeed the outgoing Conrado A. Uy.

Immediately following his election, Dr. Kalambakal outlined the aims of the Filipino Association, stressing that its main object is to cooperate with all Asiatic peoples, and especially with Japan, as it is within the power of the latter country to grant long-hoped for independence to the Philippines and achieve the emancipation of the Filipino people.

Further, Dr. Kalambakal declared, the Association will strive to alleviate the condition of Filipinos here and start relief work for the needy.

Urges Closer Ties

The elections were preceded by a speech delivered by Mr. Uy, outgoing president of the Association, who together with the other provisional officers resigned en bloc.

Mr Uy declared that the time is now ripe for Filipinos here to unite with the people at home to form a solid bloc behind Japan and strive for independence. It is only through unity, perseverance and trust in Japan that the independence of the Philippines can be accomplished.

Taking the chair, Dr. Kalambakal enlarged upon the sentiments expressed by Mr. Uy, saying that he will stand behind whatever power which will grant Philippine independence, and expressed the sincere belief that Japan at the successful termination of the War of Greater East Asia will grant autonomy to the Filipino people, while voicing gratitude to the Japanese Government for its understanding of problems of various Greater East Asia peoples.

Saw P.I. Operations

Dr. Kalambakal, who has during the past 10 years worked for the independence of the Philippines, declared that he was privileged to be with the Japanese Forces when they landed in the Philippines to drive out the Americans.

He further revealed that he has been able, through his position, to instil confidence in the Filipino people, laying great stress on the fact that the Japanese Forces did not land in the Philippines as a force to conquer the land but to free the peoples who were enslaved under the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism.

Dr. Kalambakal was born in Santa Cruz Laguna in the Philippines and is 46 years old. He studied at the Japan Medical College and took a post-graduate course in the Department of Surgery at Tokyo Imperial University.

With Red Cross

During the First World War, he worked with the Japanese Red Cross in Tokyo, later continuing his studies in surgery under Professor Ochsner at Augustine University in America.

In 1922, together with the late Dr Sun Yat-sen and other Asiatic leaders, he became one of the founders of the Pan-Asiatic Association, and also served as editor of the Asiatic Review which was published by the Association.

During the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai in 1932, he joined the Foo Ming Hospital here and worked under Dr. Tongu, present head of the hospital.

Dr. Kalambakal later returned to the Philippines and started the Philippines Emancipation Movement of which he became President and had more than 1,000 followers.

Shortly before the outbreak of the current War, he arrived in Shanghai and rejoined the Foo Ming Hospital as surgeon.

GERMAN TEAMS WIN HANDBALL MATCHES

Japanese, However, Beat Opponents by Taking Hockey Games at Yokohama

A Reich-Japan Sports Day was held at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Yokohama on Sunday which officially brought the winter sports season to a close.

A total of five different matches were played off during the day and after the last game had been played a gathering of all the participating players was held in the Club House to celebrate the occasion.

A formal exchange of trophies took place and appropriate speeches were made by Captain Burmester and Mr. Ishikawa.

The German athletes walked away with the handball honors in the morning by winning both the first and second team games but the Japanese athletes made a clean sweep in the hockey events, taking all three of the matches played in the afternoon.

In the first game of the day between the German second handball team and the Taiiku Semmon Gakko seconds, a runaway victory resulted for the Reich athletes who won by the one-sided score of 12 goals to 1.

The Germans had too much experience for their younger opponents with the result that they scored at will. Zoz, playing in the center-forward berth walked away with the individual scoring honors with eight goals to his credit with Krajewicz and Niggemann following him with two goals apiece.

The Reich team opened the scoring in the first minute of play through Zoz and then ran up six more goals before the end of the half. S. Takeshi saved his side from being blanked by beating Ketel with a good goal late in the first period. In the second half, the Taiiku Semmon Gakko boys stiffened their defense with the result that the Germans were held to four goals.

The teams were:

German seconds: Ketel, Fachtmann, Koch, H. Bernstein, R. Bernstein, Rapp, Rothe, Krajewicz, Zoz, Wiessner and Niggemann.

Taiiku Semmon Gakko seconds: Yukiyoshi, Kiyoshi, Isao, Kiyoshine, Hikoshi, Kazuo, Yoshikuni, Kei, Kuoichi, Takeshi and Umikazu.

Referee: Komachi.

German Firsts Win

In the second game of the morning, the German firsts defeated the Taiiku Semmon firsts in a hard-fought match by the score of 14 goals to 8. The game was played at a fast pace throughout and some clever play was displayed by both teams.

Oehmichen, the lanky inside right, played a brilliant game and led in the individual scoring with six goals to his credit. Hemple followed him with three goals, while Bernstein and Koeger both netted two each.

Tomeo, was the leading goal-getter for the Japanese, this fast player accounting for five of the eight goals scored by his side. The visitors frop Tokyo opened the scoring in two minutes when Yoshinobu eluded the German defense to net with a fast shot that lodged in the corner of the goal. Hemple scored the equaliser and two good goals by R. Bernstein gave the Germans the lead.

Half time found the Reich players leading by 7 goals to 4. In the second half, the Taiiku players staged a remarkable rally and through the clever shooting of Tomeo they tied up the game at 8 goals all. The Germans unleashed a powerful attack in the closing stages of the half and goals by Oehmichen, Hemple, Koeger and Speringer enabled them to beat the Japanese by the score of 14 goals to 8.

The teams were:

German firsts: Ketel, Weber, Fachtmann, H. Bernstein, O. Schmidt (captain), Soff, Oehmechen, Hempel, Speringer, Koeger and R. Bernstein.

Taiiku Semmon Gakko firsts: Fumio, Nobuyoshi, Kiyomi, Toru, Kiyoshi, Yoshiro, K. Kiyoshi, Yoshinobu, Tomizugu, Tomeo and Yoshiko.

Referee: Mosaner.

Germans Lose Hockey

In an evenly contested hockey game, the German seconds dropped a 3 to 1 decision to the Hockey Official's Old Boys team, who were fully extended to win. Both sides displayed a fine defensive game and the first half ended in a scoreless draw.

After 15 minutes of even play in the second half, Hoshino broke the deadlock by netting with a hard drive, following a concerted raid staged by the Japanese forwards. Immediately after this, Nagai broke through and scored following a fine solo effort.

The Germans obtained their lone goal through Piper who drove the ball in, following a scramble in front of the Japanese goal. Before the end, the Japanese added the third and last goal when Hoshino came through with his second goal of the day, a fine shot from close in that gave Meisinger no chance to save.

The teams were:

German seconds: Meisinger, Arnold, Vogt Ackenhausen (captain), Wilsing, Correns, Henn, Piper, Bergmann, L. Fachtmann and Mosler.

Hockey officials: Takemura, Sasakura, Kawai, Mizuno, Matsuura, Ishikawa Yamazaki, Nagai, Takano, Hoshino and Kishi.

Referee: Glombik.

All Kanto Boys Win

In one of the best games seen to date, the All Kanto Old Boys took the German firsts into camp by the score of 6 goals to 2. The game was much closer than the score indicates and as far as territorial play was concerned, there was little to choose between the two teams.

The Japanese fielded a star-studded line-up and the brand of hockey displayed by them was of the highest. Nakajima was in brilliant form and this speedy player accounted for three goals. The rest of the scoring was evenly divided between Kikuchi, Ide and Sekido.

For the Germans, I. G. Schuette and W. Schuette, the two wingers each came through with a counter late in the second half. In spite of the spirited defense put up by the German defense, the visiting All-Stars broke through for three goals in the first half while holding their opponents scoreless. The game was much closer in the second half with the Japanese team nosing out the Germans by 3 goals to 2.

The teams were:

German firsts: Meisinger, Burmester (captain), E. Levedag, Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, I. G. Shuette, Edu Levedag, Pekrun, Dohm and W. Schuette.

All-Kanto: Miyamoto, Ito, Momose, Shimizu, Kurauchi, Kawayama, Sekido, Nakajima, Ide, Kitachi and Okubo.

Referee: Glombik.

Y.C.S. Trims Germans

In another match played in the afternoon, the Yokohama Commercial School eleven defeated the German boys' team by the score of 3 goals to 1. The Germans who were greatly handicapped in weight put up a fine game and their older opponents had to go all out to eke out a victory.

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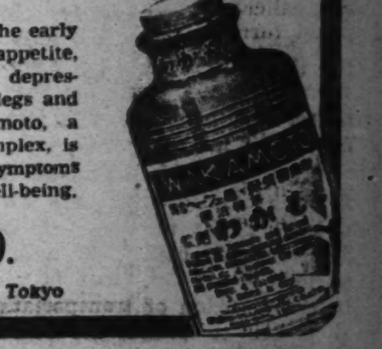

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 28
The Last Supper

Yedo had an unusually heavy snowfall that year. Even the old-timers stepped out of their front doors to gaze with wonder at the snow which had hidden everything under its thick mantle of pure white. The snow had started to fall on the 11th. Usually the snow that fell on Yedo consisted of soft, petal-like flakes. But on that particular day, the wind had been rather fierce, and the snow too, was different. Instead of the usual flower-like flakes, solid pieces of what looked and felt like chipped ice had rained down on the roofs and streets of Yedo.

This had continued for three days, and when the morning of the 14th dawned, the whole city was one mass of white, with indentations and protuberances here and there to relieve the monotony.

Horibe Yahei Kanamaru straightened his 76-year old figure as he heard the sound of wooden clogs on the snow outside. He had been half-dozing over his kotatsu, but now he raised his white brows, looked round, and called out to his wife to attend to the guest at the front door. In spite of his age, Horibe's voice was ferociously loud.

Old Horibe and his wife lived at Yonezawa-cho, a short distance westward from the bank of the Okawa river. As Horibe called out, his wife answered from the kitchen, where she and Sachi, Yasubei's wife, had been preparing the evening's repast, assisted by a couple of maids from the neighborhood.

"Masters Sugaya Han-no-Jo and Hayami Tozaemon have arrived," announced the prettily dressed maiden of sixteen or seventeen summers. She was the daughter of a relative, and had been asked to come to the house for the day to act as parlor-maid.

"Show them upstairs."

"Yes."

"Show all the guests upstairs when they come. If you see somebody who is not one of us, inform me or my wife at once. You must by no means allow such a caller to enter the house."

Yahei turned aside, suddenly remembering that he had some more letters to write. About half-a-dozen letters were piled up beside the kotatsu, but Yahei wrote a couple more before he put down his brush.

The shades of evening were falling fast within the room. From upstairs came the sound of merry laughter and gay voices. The guests seemed to have arrived.

"Ho, they have come," muttered old Horibe, putting down his spectacles, and glanced up at the ceiling with a smile.

"What will you wear?" asked his wife from near the clothes-cupboard.

"This will do, this will do. I don't have to change."

He stood up, and continued.

"I have written letters to those relatives and friends in the country whom I won't be able to see. After I am gone, send them by express messengers."

"Yes, I will."

"Is everything ready upstairs?"

"Yes. They are waiting for you."

"Thank you for all the trouble. It must have been rather cold for your aged hands this wintry day. We have lived together for forty years, and this is the last supper made by your hands which I shall eat. . . ."

"Uncle," said a young voice, and the parlor-maid came in. "Master Kakimi Sanai of Kokucho and Master Senboku Juan have arrived."

"Oh, so they have come. . . ."

Yahei went to the front door to greet the arrivals, and found them taking off their snow-capes. Kakimi Sanai was Oishi Kuranosuke, and Senboku Juan was Onodera Junai.

"Ho. . . ."

"Ho. . . ."

The greetings were brief, but their eyes lingered on one another's a trifle longer than usual. Oishi and Onodera followed Yahei upstairs.

In a huge twenty-mat room, the earlier arrivals were seated, and the room buzzed with their conversation. Near the vacant cushions in front of the alcove, was Yoshida Chuzaemon.

Kuranosuke went near him at once. "Excuse me," he said, and took the seat beside him.

"Chikara, Ushioda, Chikamatsu, and Mimura have remained behind to clear up all matters pertaining to the house at Kokucho with the landlord, and so they will not come here. Instead they will go at once to Hayashi-cho, and see you all there."

Kuranosuke apologized to the host for their absence, and Yoshida Chuzaemon did the same for his son Sawaemon, Fuwa Kazuemon, and Terazaka Kichiemon, who had gone direct to Aiai-cho to the house of Maebara.

Yahei's wife, Sachi, and the parlor-maid presently began to bring up the food-laden trays.

Kuranosuke signalled to the others, and they all raised their sake cups and drank in honor of their host, Horibe Yahei.

"I am sorry to put such poor fare before you," said Yahei. "But please finish up everything there is. It would be a waste to leave anything behind after tonight."

But nobody, not even the younger samurai, drank more than a cup or two of sake that evening.

Chapter 29
Different Ages

Like a man treading softly on thick snow, the Ako ronin had brought all their preparations for the vendetta, unknown to all save their own selves, to completion by the 14th of December.

On the morning of the 14th, there was a tea-ceremony party at Kira's mansion. There was no possible doubt about this fact, but Kuranosuke, with the caution of a man who taps a stone bridge before crossing it, sent a messenger with a tea-container to the house of Yomo-an, the teamaster.

"I am a messenger, from Master Shinbei of Gofukubashi," said the messenger when he arrived at Yomo-an's house. "My master wishes for a critical opinion on this tea-container, which is supposed to be a rare specimen."

"The tea-master has been invited to the house of Lord Kira today for a tea-party, and is now absent. But if you wish, you may leave this article here, and I will tell him of your errand," said the attendant who came to the front door.

Kuranosuke received this report at once, and almost at the same time, another report came from the scouts he had posted at Matsuzaka-cho.

"The palanquin of the tea-master Yomo-an has gone inside the gate of Kira's mansion."

This left no further room for doubt. Lord Kira would sleep in his mansion that night. The heavy snow ought to stifle any inclination he might have to go out.

The comrades were busy that day writing farewell letters to their relatives and friends, bequeathing their treasured possessions to those dearest to them, settling matters with their landlords, and paying all debts.

All of them felt a strange lightness of heart. They had cut off all contact with those closest to them and with society. Henceforth, there was only one thing for them to do in this world. They had no need to worry about anything else. The tension of the past days was gone, and in its place was a buoyancy which made them regard the undertaking before them without much worry.

"The room is stuffy with smoke."

Yahei stood up, and going to the verendah, opened the sliding doors. The trays had been taken down to the kitchen.

"Oh, there is the moon."

"It must have cleared."

"Look at the river."

From between the roofs of the neighboring houses, the Okawa river gleamed whiter than the snow in the moonlight. Two or three lights from the further Ryogoku bank twinkled solitarily between the houses.

It was only a short distance from Yahei's house to Kira's mansion. The night was late, and probably Kira and his attendants had already gone to bed.

"Ah, what a pleasant wind." Two or three samurai, their cheeks red, poked their heads out into the night air, and breathed deeply.

Kuranosuke, with Yoshida Chuzaemon, Onodera Junai, Hara Soemon and the older samurai were seated closely together, and were arguing about something. Kuranosuke was telling the others that he had sent the detailed accounts of the clan funds to Ochiai Yozaemon, the Chief Counselor of Yosenin, the widow of Lord Asano. Kuranosuke had been entrusted with 651 ryo, in addition to the 90 ryo which Yosenin herself had contributed.

Kuranosuke had not touched the money until his plans for the reinstatement of Daigaku Asano had come to naught. After that he had spent the money as he thought fit for the sake of the vendetta.

Six hundred and fifty days had elapsed since the Ako clan had been dispersed. During this long period, the money had to be utilized for helping some of the ronin to live, and to buy arms and armor necessary for the vendetta. The last entry in the accounts showed a deficiency of seven ryo, which Oishi had paid out of his own purse.

The younger samurai knew nothing of monetary affairs. Nor did they have any inkling of the frequent worries they had caused Oishi and the older samurai by their reckless ways.

To prevent the younger comrades from listening to them, Oishi and the others had withdrawn themselves far from the verandah, where most of them were congregated.

"What about it? If we leave this house together, we will attract the attention of the guards," said Hayami Tozaemon.

"That's right. It is time we went out."

After consulting Kuranosuke, the younger samurai took their leave.

Hayami Tozaemon noticing that Yahei had not been in the room for some time, went downstairs to look for him.

Seeing Sachi, the wife of Yasubei, he addressed her, saying.

"I wish to see Master Horibe before I go."

"He is resting in that room," said the wife of Yahei, pointing with her finger. "I fear old age has weakened him."

Tozaemon peeped into the room indicated. With his feet thrust under the kotatsu quilt, old man Horibe was lying on his side fast asleep, and his loud snoring vibrated in the room. His face was as peaceful as that of a sleeping child.

"H'm. He is certainly prepared for anything," muttered Tozaemon in admiration of Yahei's composure.

"If you ask me," he added to Sugaya Han-no-Jo who had come up behind him, "there is certainly the difference in age between him and us."

(To Be Continued)

ASAHI TO TURN OUT CARTOON FOR SOUTH

Five Documentary Pictures Scheduled to Be Released In June, July

The Asahi Eigasha which has long been producing cartoon, line and shadow pictures to entertain the younger generations, has decided to produce "Nippon Banzai," which will be released in Japan Proper and will also be shipped to the Southern Regions. The other productions, now in preparation, include "Enemy Planes," "Training in Winter," "Army Young Air Fighters," and "The Tale of Submarines."

Documentary pictures to be released on local screens in June and July will include "The Horyuji Temple," "Large-size Incendiary Bombs," "Transportation for Victory," "Factory's Air Defense," and "War Heroes."

Ambassadors and ministers of the various foreign countries and military attaches stationed in the capital will be invited to a specially-arranged preview of "Whenever We Go to the Sea," a dramatic picture, which will be held at the head office of the Daiyei on May 21.

At a recent meeting of the planning council of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, the production of three new feature pictures has been decided. They are "The Song of Annihilation of America and Britain," "We Will Be the Next Wild Eagles," and "Warm Wind." In the first production, Yoshie Fujiwara, noted tenor, will be the leading player.

Motion pictures approved by the Education Ministry last year for the public showing aggregated 32,520 cases, including 31,807 domestic and 713 imported films. Those barred from the showing before children totaled 1,571 cases while those rejected for release amounted to 76.

Versatile Hanayagi

Shotaro Hanayagi is the premier female impersonator of the modern stage. He is especially good in performing young feminine roles but is equally superb in impersonating aged women. Photo shows the two roles Hanayagi is currently assuming at the Meiji-za Theater in Tokyo.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra

On May 7 at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll"; Glazounow's Violin-Concerto in A minor, Op. 82 (Moderato—Animato—Tranquillo—Piu mosso—Tranquillo—Andante—Piu animato—Tranquillo—Piu sostenuto—Animando—Allegro—Quasi Allegretto—Allegro—Piu animato vivo); and Debussy's "Iberia" (The Bustle of the Streets and the Lanes, The Redolence of the Night, The Festival Morning). The orchestra was under the direction of Manfred Gurlitt with Willy Frey as soloist.

Siegried Idyll: A few years after the death of his wife, Minna, Wagner married Cosima von Bulow, toward whom he had more than a friendly regard for sometime. Their attachment to each other was wonderful; the marriage was almost an ideal one. Soon their bond of mutual affections was further strengthened by the birth of their only son, Siegfried. He was greatly moved by the event and he wrote this music for the occasion.

The themes of this music, with one exception, were all derived from the Nibelungen music drama "Siegfried;" the single exception being an old German cradle song, "Slumber, slumber, my little dream!" The music, though written in a free fantasy form, is nevertheless highly dramatic and intermingled with moments of utter tenderness which might have been penned by a Chopin incarnate.

In the "Leicht bewegt" those four measures (played by the first violins) of downward descent after the impassioned high C might as well be the last agonizing cry of an Isolde over her departed lover; and then in the "Lebhaft", those gentle melodic figurations in pianissimo seemed to unfold a memory of caressing adoration for the one who had long been gone afar.

The choice of the items on that evening was not very fortunate, for despite the very uncommon intrinsic value of the music, they would not be very gratifying to the listener unless the impeccable performance effect be imbued with the highest order of interpretative insight not tolerating even the minutest details unattended.

When Wagner finished this "Siegfried Idyll," he was at heart not quite free from the pangs of emotional turmoil; for, Minna, his first wife, who bore with him all the struggle of thirty long years' adversity, had left for another world at the very moment of his success. He was always grateful to her for her gentleness, which acted like a balm in the stress of his artistic as well as in his more earthly battle.

However, the more he was preoccupied with his work, the less she seemed to be responsive; and the tiny rift which was so unnoticed at first began to be widened until a climax at the appearance of a woman in the person of Cosima von Bulow was reached. Minna felt her husband's silent reproach, while it became almost impossible for her to sit in silence and watch the shifting of her husband's affection to another woman; she began to reproach herself at her incapability to take part in his intellectual life until one day her whole melodic line came to end.

Wagner felt her loss with utmost poignancy and the sentiment was expressed in his own words,—"I am in the midst of profusion, but my sense of isolation is torturing. With no one to realize and enjoy with me this limitless comfort, a feeling of weariness and desolation is induced which keeps me in a constant state of dejection terrible to bear—." Even after the fulfillment of his marriage to Cosima von Bulow, whom he loved not a little, and even at the happy event, the faint shadow of his emotional conflicts mingled with remorse and gratitude marred his otherwise perfectly happy moment of his life. Cosima tacitly felt this, too.

With such emotional strife pervading in his conception while he was writing this music, a mere playing through of the notes without the emotive suffusion in tone-coloring and corresponding dynamic shading seemed to be almost a desecration of the human reflection striving after a nobler sentiment.

The Glazounow Violin Concerto is written in a single uninterrupted movement, though the changes in the mood correspond naturally to the conventional form of three divisional movements. In last Friday's performance, there was a fair amount of coherence between the violin part and the orchestra, though a little more give and take between the two would have enhanced the performance still further, as the general character of the music is very much symphonic and the orchestral part plays just as much an important role as the violin solo part. Although the ennobling and somewhat mystic opening theme has not been kept up toward the end, the work is full of lovely phantasms and glowing inventions coupled with the effective as well as striking use of the orchestral resources.

Mr. Frey's playing of the violin part presented some problems in the way of interpretation, even if the technical side of his playing was free from reproach. The inflection of tone coloring was rather frigid in spite of his unusually good range and control of tone; from the purely musical point of view, the performance was characterized by a certain lack of emotive propulsion, without which the music of this character could not possibly exist. Otherwise, the performance was quite enjoyable, though there seemed to be a slight into-nationol discrepancy between the solo part and the orchestra at times.

In the last item, it is color, not line, which finds such an exquisite expression while depicting any imagery, real or merely suppositional. For this sort of things, it is almost impossible to recreate the music when one is shackled by tonal fetters and emotive inertness. The orchestral performance was in the usual good form.

Concert Calendar

The 30th Special Concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, entitled "Six Grand Violin Concertos Evening" featuring Professor Willy Frey with the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, at 7 p.m. today at the Kyoritsu auditorium.

A chamber music recital by the Nippon String Quartet, with Motonari Iguchi, at the piano, Thursday, May 13, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Schubert's Piano Quintet in A major (Trout Quintet); Beethoven's String Quartet in C minor and Mozart's String Quartet in G Major.

The fifth abonnement concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Saturday, May 15 at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Kyo Ishii, at the piano. The program includes Verdi's "Sizilianische Vesper" Overture; Beethoven's Piano Concert No. 1; and Rimsky-Korsakov's Symphonic Suite-"Scheherazade."

'YOUTH PILOT' GIVEN BY SHIMPA TROUPE

Play Adapted From Rostand's Famous Drama Presented By Shinkokugeki

Ki Kimura's "Youth Pilot," dramatized and produced by Matsutaro Kawaguchi, one of the foremost modern novelists along with Mr. Kimura, is being featured by the Shinsei Shimpa troupe at the Meijiza Theater at Hamacho, Nipponbashi-ku.

Shinichi and Takeji, brothers who have been bereaved by their parents, have been brought up by their grandmother, Tane. In keeping with his father's will, Shinichi intends to devote himself for the nation's cause and enters the Youth Pilots' School of the Army.

Tane is greatly shocked when she learns what the Pilots' School is for. She cannot allow her grandson to be engaged in such a risky business and goes to the school to take back Shinichi, but, of course, in vain.

General Yamamoto, president of the Pilots' School, lets Tane inspect the rigorous aerial maneuvering by Shinichi in order to enlighten the old grandmother as to modern aeronautics but Tane seems to have become more anxious.

One year passes by. The entrance examination for new applicants is being conducted at the school. The officers and non-commissioned officers engaged in the examination are shocked when they see among the examinees the very incarnation of Shinichi, who died in action some time ago in the China Campaign.

He is Takeji, younger brother of the hero. Recalling that Shinichi's grandmother once came to the school to take back her dear grandson, the officers suspect that Takeji applied for the examination without his grandmother's permission.

Presently, Tane appears before them. She expresses her satisfaction over the fact that Shinichi died a glorious death for the country and asks the officers to train the younger brother vigorously so that he may become an efficient pilot and revenge his brother on the enemy.

Shotaro Hanayagi, topnotch female impersonator of the Shinsei Shimpa troupe plays, the role of Tane, the aged grandmother, with remarkable performance. The whole play is produced with balanced proportion of high-pitched emotion and amusing elements.

Also included in the program are "Wrestling Ring" and "Rainbow." "Wrestling Ring" deals with a romance of two Sumo wrestlers who are bound by long friendship through the vissisitudes of life that befall them. "Rainbow" is a comic piece dealing with the current wartime lives of the nation centering around the figures of a Red Cross nurse and a wounded soldier.

Both plays are fraught with nice entertaining elements.

Theater-lovers of Tokyo should not miss the performance given by the Shin-kokugeki troupe at the Yurakuza Theater, near the Imperial Hotel. The program for the current month consists of two plays, "Shirano Benjuro," a Japanese version of the famous "Cyrano de Bergerac" by Edmond Rostand, and "Military March."

The former piece has been one of the favorite presentations of the Shin-kokugeki troupe for the last two decades. In the current performance, the stage is well arranged. Shogo Shimada plays the title role successfully.

Particularly noticeable in the current performance of the Shin-kokugeki is the fact that this troupe has got rid of much of its vulgarism and is making efforts to create a more exquisite artistic style. We can safely say that this troupe has been qualified to take over the leading theaters of the capital for its consecutive successes at the Toho Theater in March and at the Teikoku Gekijo in April and in the current performance.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Kikugoro Onoye, one of the big ten Kabuki actors, will stage his second solo performance in a radio program on the historic Navy Day to be celebrated on May 27, when he will broadcast a play to be produced by Eiji Yoshikawa, noted writer. Kikugoro, who attained a brilliant success in broadcasting a dramatic reading on Army Day, on March 10, recently discussed with the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters regarding his forthcoming play.

The Shingiza dramatic troupe, now playing at the Hogakuza, has decided to appear on the stage during the latter part of this month in Osaka. In June, the troupe will return to Tokyo to fulfil its engagement with the Shochikuza, Asakusa Park.

As observance of the 15th anniversary of the death of Kaoru Osanai, distinguished figure of modern school theatrical circles, a memorial show will be given at the Teikoku Gekijo in September, of which plans have been discussed by leading members of dramatic groups. It is reported that Ibsen's 'Peer Gynt' is most likely to be staged. It is recalled that this drama was presented in the spring of the year when the late Mr. Osanai died.

Taking advantage of the coming Navy Day, May 27, various local theaters will devote themselves to present dramas dealing with the spirit and activities of the mighty Imperial sea fighting power. The Shochikuza will present a play entitled "Annihilation" by Isamu Oye, which will be produced by members of the Shimizu Dramatic Company. The Koen Gekijo will bring out a two-act drama called "Navy Units" by Genzo Murakami, while the Shinjuku Daiichi Gekijo will present Sakamoto's "Naval Reinforcements."

The junior members of the Shinkokugeki theatrical troupe will stage a special performance on May 15 at the Yurakuza, where they are now playing with their senior members. The program will consist of two plays such as "Numazu Naval Academy," and "The Aged Tree Has a Voice."

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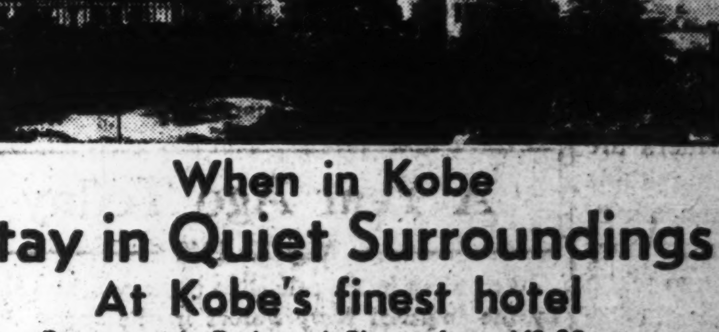

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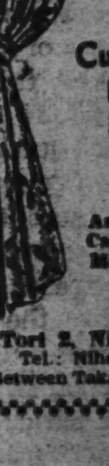

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1943

President Roosevelt's Nightmare Complex

In March, 1933, President Roosevelt made a very realistic presentation of the financial, industrial and business conditions of his stricken nation in his first inaugural address in the following words:

"Values have shrunken to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no markets for their produce; the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone."

In depicting thus the true tragic state of affairs of the country that "has been on the road toward bankruptcy for three long years," President Roosevelt imputed the whole responsibility for the national tragedy to the nation's "unscrupulous money changers who stood indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men." and to the incompetence and shortsightedness of his immediate predecessor, Herbert Hoover, and the Republican Administration. With the cleverness of an astute political manipulator, the American President lightly dismissed the trouble of taking into due consideration the far-reaching adverse effects of the first World War upon the nation's economic, industrial, financial and business structure in criticizing his political opponents.

However, this obvious political trick of Roosevelt proved inadequate to save him from the nightmare of national bankruptcy ever since. In his fight against this nightmare, he has introduced in rapid succession various "emergency reconstruction measures" under the banner of the New Deal. Of course most of his New Deal measures have been of the make-shift kind, but no one can overlook certain merits of some of the measures without doing injustice to Roosevelt.

Be that as it may, today in the midst of the world-wide catastrophe, the American President is suffering from the far more ghastly and far more persistent nightmare of his own political suicide and of national bankruptcy. The reason is too obvious. Roosevelt must or at least should be keenly aware that he can no longer shift the responsibility for the impending national tragedy, for he is one of the leading instigators of the present world upheaval. No doubt he must be fully aware by this time that the inevitable dislocation, if not a complete national collapse, of the nation's economic, financial, industrial and business fabric as a result of the current war will be immeasurably worse than the tragic state of affairs that followed the first World War.

It has been reported that a conference on post-war food and other essential agricultural problems will be held on May 18 at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia, under the auspices of the Washington Government. One can hardly understand just why such a conference at such a time is being sponsored by the Roosevelt regime unless one is able to see the real motive of the sponsors in the light of the American President's nightmare complex.

In the first place, President Roosevelt is fully aware that the American farmers are already deeply concerned with the inevitable outcome of the unprecedented expansion of wartime agricultural economy. The memory of the bitter experience of a decade ago when they found no markets for their produce is still fresh in the minds of the American farmers. It is quite natural, therefore, that they should abhor any system or practice which is likely to cause the recurrence of such a tragedy. As a matter of fact these farmers have every reason to believe and to expect that the end of the current war will inevitably bring about the most disruptive evils of over-production in view of the wartime mobilization of agricultural industry in order to make America the "granary" for the "United Nations." But then Roosevelt cannot afford to let this grave apprehension of the farmers interfere with his scheme for the realization of his imperial ambition. It is quite apparent that the forthcoming conference is another political trick of the American President designed to alleviate the farmers' apprehension and to recreate their "confidence" in his leadership.

Despite President Roosevelt's endeavor to provide the farmers with a false sense of security and confidence, however, it is becoming increasingly clear that he himself is suffering more and more from the dreadful prospects of economic and political chaos which seem to be in store for America. It is said that the coming conference has been called for the purpose of providing "an opportunity for an exchange of views and information with respect to plans and projects of various countries for the post-war period regarding production, import requirements or exportable surpluses of foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products." Nevertheless, it is quite understandable that another real objective sought by Roosevelt and his lieutenants is to make the entire Western Hemisphere a closed market exclusively for American industrial products by eliminating, before it is too late, the commercial competition of other countries in post-war Latin America and to check the latter's competition in the export trade of agricultural produce to the countries of Asia and Europe.

Furthermore the Washington Government, and Mr. Roosevelt in particular, is the worst victim of the nightmare of possible disintegration of the so-called "United Nations." Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles aptly pointed out in his speech at Toronto last February the utter lack of "common denominators" for the anti-Axis nations' war aims with a sharp warning that unless they find such common denominators through organized study and discussion now, "there is danger that divergent views and policies may become crystallized to the detriment of the common war effort and to the detriment of efforts to bring about peace." The forthcoming conference, therefore, is being sponsored partly as the result of this fear on the part of the Roosevelt regime.

In the midst of the political whirlpool and imperialistic tricks, it is interesting to note that the Republic of Argentina has been pursuing the destiny of her own choice. Needless to say that the Argentine leaders must have learned that the words and deeds of the American leaders at Washington are poles apart. As far as Argentina is concerned, it seems that the various assertions and pronouncements of the Washington officials such as "elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers" are devoid of meaning. No doubt the people of Argentina have every reason to believe that the United States cannot afford to relinquish her traditional protective trade policy in favor of other countries, particularly in the post-war world in view of the vastly expanded wartime economic and industrial structure. Can any sensible person conceive of any possibility on the part of Uncle Sam to permit the unrestricted flow of Argentina's agricultural products into the United States after the war?

In referring to the most arbitrary sanitary pretext known as the Sanitary Regulation under which the United States prohibits importation of Argentine beef, the people of Argentina would say, according to an American writer: "If you want to exclude our beef, raise the tariff to 20 cents a pound instead of six. But do not hide behind the hypocrisy of the hoof-and-mouth disease." Perhaps there can be no better and more adequate expression of the Argentinians' feelings toward Uncle Sam than this. In any rate, judged by the consequences of the past conferences in which the United States exercised her arbitrary power and influence under the cloak of international cooperation, it would not be difficult to anticipate the possible outcome of the forthcoming food conference. No international conference can be worthy of its name so long as the underlying motives are the product of unilateral ambition, fear and suspicion.

A Year Ago Today

May 12, 1942

According to the collective military achievements by the Imperial Navy Forces in the recent Naval Battle of the Coral Sea, released today in a communique by the Imperial Headquarters, 96 enemy planes were shot down, two large aircraft carriers, one battleship and one cruiser were sent to watery graves, and severe damage was dealt to three enemy warships and one oil tanker.

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During the period of only 20 days between April 21 and May 10, Japanese Navy planes either shot down or destroyed on the ground the large total of 163 enemy planes in their raids on Port Moresby in British New Guinea and Port Darwin in North Australia, according to a communique released today by the Imperial Headquarters.

Sumatra Progresses Under Benign Rule

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Sumatra is in the happy position of being able to look back on a period of benign rule and rapid reconstruction. While it is generally true that Japan's war against Britain, the United States and their allies is a crusade against the oppressors of Asians, this is particularly true of Sumatra where, with the arrival of the Imperial Forces, the Indonesians were liberated from Dutch maladministration, discrimination and tyranny. Sumatra, like the rest of the then Netherlands East Indies, allowed no elbow room to the Indonesians who were oppressed and exploited by the Dutch colonial administrators—oppression and exploitation which could barely have been paralleled anywhere else in the world except, perhaps, in a penal colony.

Said a member of our staff who had occasion to visit an important Sumatran center recently: "The Indonesians are 100 per cent pro-Japanese, and are cooperating fully in the reconstruction of the island and in the building of Dai Toa Kyoeiken (Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere)." This impression is freely shared alike by those who hail from Sumatra and those who have had occasion to visit the Island, and constitutes a suitable yardstick with which to measure the success that has attended, and is attending, military administration of Sumatra.

Malai, now merged with Sumatra into one administrative unit, is naturally following with the keenest interest the development of that Island. Between them, Malai and Sumatra form one of the most important links in Dai Toa Kyoeiken, for some of the world's richest mineral resources are to be found in these regions. One of the world's richest oilfields is to be found in Sumatra, while Malai heads all the other tin and rubber producing countries. These vital materials of war, now turned out in huge quantities, are adding to Japan's military might, and are insuring ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Also like Malai, Sumatra is concentrating its efforts on food self-sufficiency. More than this, the Military Administration has adopted a long-range policy which will not only ensure sufficient food for Sumatra but also will enable the Island to supply the requirements of its neighbors. In respect of food, Sumatra, before the advent of the New Order, had been a little more fortunate than Malai in that it had been able to produce a good deal more of its food requirements than Malai which entirely depended on imports. The Japanese Military Administration of Sumatra has had the effect of considerably enhancing this advantage and, today Malai has good cause for satisfaction at having been merged with such a rich country as Sumatra into one administrative bloc.

The progress that has been made in the reconstruction of Sumatra reflects the able administration of the country, while the wholehearted cooperation which the Sumatrans are extending to the Japanese administrators is an indisputable indication that the people of Sumatra fully grasp Japan's ideals and objectives in launching out on a campaign for the liberation of oppressed brother Asians, which has no parallel in world history. Malai and Sumatra stand as a bulwark of Dai Toa Kyoeiken. What has been achieved in Sumatra, like the attainments of Malai, is a happy augury for the future.

Labor Shortage in America

(From The Hongkong News)

Labor shortage is common in wartime to all belligerent countries, but this trouble is particularly severe in the United States. Seldom does a day pass now without a news item regarding the aggravation of the problem resulting in greater induction of men into the armed forces and vital war industries and the consequent shortage of labor in the agricultural industries. Many causes have been ascribed to this state of affairs; all of them may not be correct but at least some area. In a recent survey of the problem in the United States, the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute ascribed the main cause of it to defects in the legislation for labor control.

On April 19, 1942, the United States Government organized a War Manpower Commission composed of representatives of the War Department, Navy Department, Agriculture Department, Labor Department and the Wartime Production Board. The labor section of the Wartime Production Board was absorbed by the newly-organized Commission. Although in this way the supreme agency for readjustment of war manpower has been provided, it has merely improved appearances and the lack of any powerful legislation regarding the mobilization of wartime labor is proving fatal to any effective control of labor by the Government, and the function of the Commission is extremely restricted due to the absence of a powerful legal backing. In these circumstances, whether or not the Government can hope to prosecute the mobilization of labor power in an efficient manner depends solely on how soon the Government will be able to acquire legal power concerning labor mobilization.

According to the returns of the War Manpower Commission, munitions workers at the outset of the present war in December, 1941, were no more than 6,900,000, but in order to carry out the intended expansion of munitions productivity, 17,500,000 munitions workers were required by December, 1942, and 20,000,000 will be required by December, 1943. Therefore, it was necessary to lead 10,600,000 workers into munitions factories during 1942, of which three-fourths were to be obtained by conversion of civilian into war industry, and for the realization of the objective set for 1942 it was intended to recruit new industrial power and to employ those who would be thrown out of job due to curtailment of peacetime industry.

The shortage of workers makes itself manifest in the form of shortage of agricultural manpower on the one hand and the lack of skilled labor in munitions industry on the other. The fact that the munitions industry is absorbing considerable manpower from rural districts is responsible for the intensification of the shortage of labor in farm villages, which in turn is leading to a food shortage on account of reduced farm crops. To tide over this difficulty, the American Government concluded at the beginning of August last year an agreement with the Mexican Government for immigration into America of Mexican farm laborers, but the results have been quite unsatisfactory, only about 5,000 Mexican applicants having been obtained by November.

In the munitions industry, a greater trouble than the shortage in the absolute number of workers which the United States is experiencing is the shortage of skilled labor. It takes a long period of time to train skilled workers, and the mere conversion of workers from civilian into munitions industry can by no means solve the question.

Europe and East Asia

(From the Shun Pao. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

The center of gravity of the international situation lies in the question of a second European front and in the consequences of the Fuehrer-Duce meeting.

Regarding the second front, the anti-Axis Powers have made the outcry for it for two years but have not realized it. As a result of the latest development of the North African war situation, the problem was raised again. In our opinion, the creation of a second front depends on the following factors:

Firstly, it depends on the actual fighting strength of the Anglo-American countries. Judging by the results of the Tunis campaign, we may infer what strength they have.

Secondly, the opening of a second front cannot solely rely on military power, but depends to a large extent on the attitude of neutral states, particularly Turkey and Spain. If the Anglo-U.S. countries cannot obtain the support of these two countries beforehand, they will never be able to conduct military operations smoothly.

Thirdly, the attitude of the various European peoples will also play a decisive role in the future war. If the Anglo-U.S. countries cannot win the sympathy of these peoples, the prospects of the second front will be as dim as ever.

On the other hand, the German-Italian attitude is simple and clear. The Fuehrer and Il Duce speedily reached a conclusion in their recent conference, which was followed by action. No divergency of views, such as proclaimed by the enemy propaganda machine, can be seen in the Axis camp. Even the various small states in Europe are united under German-Italian leadership.

But the whole of Europe, whether North Africa, or the Mediterranean, or the Atlantic or the German-Soviet front, is at present in a lull preceding a storm. This lull will not last long, but may break at any time. From the standpoint of us East Asiatic peoples, we must put our feet down on the eve of this storm to annihilate the Anglo-U.S. imperialism, because East Asia and Europe are indivisible in the new world order.

Chiang Is Getting Nowhere

TIBET ASSUMES MAGNIFIED ROLE WITH STEADY PROGRESS OF WAR

Construction of Road Across Great Tibetan Plateau Is Futile Dream on Part of Chungking

(From the Toa)

Part II

During the preceding eighteen years, Britain signed four treaties regarding the Tibetan problem, all of which she virtually exacted from the Government of China whose national power was on the wane. In these pacts the Tibetan Government was entirely ignored with the natural result that Tibet refused to recognize them. Nor was the Chinese Government strong enough to force their observance on the Tibetan Government. The restrictions set on the nomadic life of Tibetans in Sikkim, as provided for in the last article of the Supplementary Sikkim Treaty, gave the Tibetans cause for particular resentment against Britain. In 1894 or the year following the conclusion of the Supplementary Sikkim Treaty, the Sino-Japanese War broke out, and the effeteness of China was gradually revealed to the world. Hereupon, realizing the futility of negotiating with incompetent China, Britain strove to open direct negotiations with Tibet.

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, sent a personal letter to the Dalai Lama by the hand of an influential person in Bhutan, but the Dalai Lama did not even condescend to open it. Another letter sent through Captain Kenyon, the commissioner stationed on the Kashmir-Tibetan border, in which the Viceroy of India expressed a desire for the opening of trade negotiations, was not accepted either on the ground that such parleys constituted a violation of the regulations for the prevention of alien invasion. Britain who ignored Tibet in the negotiations with China was now, in her turn, completely ignored by Tibet, because the Dalai Lama had already been under Russian influence.

Whereas in their advance into Asia, which began in the 16th century, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Britain and France took the southern sea routes, Russia, for geographical reasons, chose land routes. Russia's Eastern policy followed two routes, eastern and southern. Concerning the eastern route, under the Treaty of Nenchinsk (1689), which is of special significance as the first treaty China signed with an European country, Russia secured control over extensive plains up to the Outer Hingan mountains. In 1728, she concluded the Kiakhata Treaty and taking advantage of the Taiping Rebellion in China, took possession of the territory north of the Amur and established joint ownership with China over the territory east of the Ussuri. On the occasion of the invasion of Peking by combined Anglo-French forces in connection with the Arrow affair, she offered intercessory services on China's behalf and succeeded in acquiring the territory east of the Ussuri under the Peking Treaty of 1860. Russia's long-cherished desire to find an outlet on the Pacific was thus realized.

Directed to Central Asia

So far as the southern route is concerned, Russia's attention began to be directed to Central Asia as soon as she recovered from the effects of defeat in the Crimean War (1854—1856). She occupied Ili when Sinkiang province was in tumult on account of a Mohammedan revolt, and under the Treaty for the retrocession of Ili, signed in 1881, she secured the western half of Ili, thereby laying the foundations for the expansion of her influence in Sinkiang. Furthermore, Russia invaded Pamirs, threatening to encroach on India next. This scheme met with Britain's strong opposition and it was so arranged between Britain and Russia that Afghanistan should be made a buffer State and that Pamirs should pass under Russian rule.

During the Crimean War, Russia drew up plans of campaign against India three times, but none of these schemes materialized, all dying a natural death with the conclusion of the Crimean War. These expeditionary plans were evidently for the purpose of diverting British attention from Crimea, but it is at the same time undeniable that they were the expression of the ambitious designs which Russia had long harbored against India.

Encountering the strong resistance of British influence in Afghanistan, Russia attempted to invade India through Tibet. Her Tibetan policy was pushed forward through the instrumentality of Lamaists in Mongolia. Lamaism had already been recognized by Kublai Khan and it had many believers in the sixteenth century in Inner and Outer Mongolia and other districts. A large number of Mongolian students went to Lhasa for study. Through these students Russia endeavored to inculcate in Tibetan minds Britain's ambitious designs on Tibet as well as the greatness of Russia. One prominent protagonist of Russia's Tibetan policy was a priest named Bambo Agvan Dolzev. This priest studied in Lhasa for several years and winning the confidence of the Dalai Lama, became his lecturer. As already mentioned, Britain had been on friendly terms with the Panshan Lama since he acted as mediator in connection with the affair of the invasion of Bengal by the Bhutan troops in 1772. The Dalai Lama, on the other hand, was apprehensive of Britain's ambitious designs, and joined hands with Russia, Britain's rival.

Asked for Protection

The Dalai Lama sent his missions of friendship twice to the Russian court and asked for Russian aid to protect Tibet from British designs. In response, the Russian Emperor supplied Tibet with large quantities of arms and ammunition. The training of Tibetan troops was also undertaken by Major Kazlov and other Russian military advisers. There were at the time over fifty Russian advisers, political, military and religious, in Tibet.

As regards the Chinese Government, it connived at the growth of the influence of Russia, Britain's rival. In Tibet, as it was then, as ever, following its traditional policy setting one foreign country against another. A rumor was, indeed, afloat at the time that Russia and China had entered into a secret treaty under which it was alleged China promised to give Russia protectorate over Tibet in return for her armed aid in holding British influence in check. Alarmed at this rumor, Britain opened diplomatic negotiations with Russia and China, both of whom denied the existence of the rumored secret treaty. Despite this denial, the work of expanding Tibetan armaments was pushed forward energetically as if to lend color to the rumor, culminating in the invasion of Nepal by combined Sino-Tibetan forces.

In the meantime, Russia was gaining considerable influence in Manchuria. At the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War, she took the lead in contriving the Three-Power intervention against Japan, laid the Siberian Railway, occupied Manchuria during the Boxer Rebellion, refused to withdraw her troops even after the settlement of the rebellion and even encroached on Korea. While encircling China from Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet, Russia menaced Japan on the eastern side and India on the western side. This aligned Japan with Britain against Russia. In Britain, the Tibetan problem came prominently to the fore. Tibet's importance for British imperialism is dual. It is important, firstly, as a foothold for encroachment on China, and, secondly, as a barrier for the defense of India.

Britain Dismayed

Britain who was dismayed by the Russian menace to India entered into an alliance with Japan in 1902, who was offering resistance against the Russian offensive in the East. She also used armed force for the first time against Tibet, into which she sent an expedition under Younghusband. Colonel Francis E. Younghusband started on the expedition in the summer of 1903 at the head of 200 troops, in company with White the British commissioner in Sikkim, and Captain O'Conner, both authorities on Tibet. Encountering resistance at the hands of Tibetan troops, the expedition was gradually reinforced. The Tibetan troops made desperate attempts to arrest the British advance by recourse to guerilla tactics, but what with inadequate training and poor equipment, they were defeated everywhere. The victorious Younghusband made his triumphal entry into Lhasa in command of 3,000 British troops on August 3, 1904. Whereas 15,000 Tibetans were killed in battle, the British loss was only 37 killed.

Prior to the entry of the British troops into Lhasa, the Dalai Lama fled to Kulun in Outer Mongolia, together with Major Kazlov, the military adviser, and Dolzev, and sought the protection of the Russian Consul-General there. The Chinese Government proclaimed the deposition of the Dalai Lama, and the Panshan Lama was appointed his successor on September 15, 1904. There had existed friendly relationship between Britain and the Panshan Lama for over a century, and therefore his accession to power in Tibet was a most welcome turn of events for Britain.

Immediately after his entry into Lhama, Younghusband opened negotiations with the Tibetan authorities, resulting in the conclusion of the Anglo-Tibetan Treaty of Lhasa under date of September 7, 1904. Among other things, the Treaty conceded to Britain extensive special rights and interests which were little short of complete protectorial rights. In other words, it made Tibet secure from Russia's southward advance policy. This Treaty was repudiated by the Chinese Government as constituting an infringement of China's suzerainty over Tibet. That Britain negotiated exclusively with Tibet for the conclusion of the above treaty, in defiance of China's protest, marked one epoch in the history of the Tibetan problem.

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XV, No. 1 dated May 6, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, China's Granary, The Coming American Revolution, The Sinking of the Yorktown, The 'Do Little' Raid, Voice of Nippon, Doomed Chungking, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, The Danger of Freemasonry, and Elementary Japanese Course.

Fight on to the Last, Drive the Blood Suckers From the East!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight, Defend and Win, No Matter How Long The War

No. 15,849 — TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1943 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Chiang Fails to Exercise Control In Northwest China as Riots Break

Area Hit by Unrest as People Rise Against Chungking Extortionists; Fight Among Central, Chinese Red, Mohammedan Armies Due

The Chungking regime's frantic efforts to bring Northwestern China under its control are not progressing with any marked success as boasted of by Chungking.

On the contrary, the discords among the Central, Communist and Mohammedan armies are being successively exposed, and as an outcome of the policy of suppression, riots have broken out in Kansu Province, proving to be a source of great anxiety to the Chungking leaders.

The present situation in Northwestern China was revealed by the report of a certain Chinese, named Lin, who has been engaged in large-scale wool and herbs enterprises in the Shensi, Kansu and Tsinghai districts, on his return recently to Nanking, according to reports reaching Tokyo Shimbun from that city.

The gist of Lin's first-hand report on the conditions in Northwestern China follows:

"Before the outbreak of the China Affair, I was able to conduct a flourishing business, but business has dropped gradually until now one cannot do anything without having connections with influential leaders of the Chungking army. However, as all the profit is extorted by the Chungking army, no meaning exists in carrying on any enterprises.

"As the Chungking army is forcibly requisitioning commodities, coolie labor and the service of able-bodied men, the dissatisfaction and the rancor of the inhabitants have found vent in uprisings. The rioters in Kansu Province are resorting to incendiarism and pillage.

Disorder and riotings are spreading to the other provinces also, and Chungking's efforts for controlling Northwestern China are receiving a serious setback.

"Ma Pu-fang, leader of the Mohammedan forces, wields great power and is known as the King of Tsinghai, and Chungking is attempting to suppress his power by dispatching Chungking troops to the territory. At the same time, by instigating clashes between the Communist and Mohammedan armies, Chungking seeks to reap profit at their expense. The Mohammedans, however, seem to be aware that they are being made Chungking's scapegoat.

"Nevertheless, Northwestern China promises to become the stage for the unfolding of a three cornered conflict among the Mohammedan, Chungking and Communist forces. With respect to their war with Japan, the policy taken is one of sole reliance on America and Britain; therefore, if America and Britain win, they think that they will be able to launch positive offensives against Japan.

"Chiang Kai-shek is continuing his resistance against Japan solely for the sake of the financial clique. The fate of a nation or the welfare of the people have no place whatever in the minds of this Chungking leader. All he is concerned with is the protection of the wealth of the Soong family entrusted to the care of America and Britain."

Press Comments

Wednesday, May 12
ASAHI—Wartime Economic Plans
TOKYO SHIMBUN—North African Situation

Wartime Economic Plans

ASAHI—With the national mobilization plans in regard to capital and daily necessaries decided on by the Cabinet yesterday, the fundamental policies for wartime economic administration for 1943 have been completely established.

What we can perceive in the material mobilization plan and other mobilization schemes previously adopted and the capital and daily necessaries mobilization plans just adopted is that wartime economic planning has steadily been worked out in more minute detail and to higher degrees of planning. For instance, in regard to monetary mobilization, whereas hitherto a capital mobilization plan has been drafted with the money market as its pivotal center and the funds thus mobilized have been allocated for public finance and industrial capitalization, the plan for this year takes into consideration the income of the whole nation in its daily life and its funds for consumption as well as the accumulation through the money market.

In short, the planning has become more comprehensive and pervasive, taking on the aspect of real, all-out national planning. In the daily necessaries mobilization plan for the current year, an all-embracing scheme involving foodstuffs, fuel and textiles has been worked out in which marketing, transportation and distribution have been carefully taken into consideration. These details have also been linked with a movement to simplify dress and to economize consumption in general, so that there would be no loose ends to the plan.

While this heightened degree of planning has been necessitated by the exigencies of war, it also shows the progress made in the technique of economic control on the part of both the Government and people. We are glad to note that by this technical advance, our economic strength is gradually being concentrated more and more on the increase of fighting power. Yet, in our wartime daily life, there still remain wastes and peacetime types of consumption which we commonly designate by the term "margin," and, on the other hand, there is room for improvement in the technique of control. The materials, labor and technical skill of our nation must be used to the highest degree of efficiency so that there will remain not a single idle citizen.

Of particular interest in the present capital and daily necessaries mobilization plans is the point that the minimum living standard is to be guaranteed. This maintenance of the minimum living standard is of the same degree of importance as munitions production and without it wartime economy must wholly collapse. Thus, the lowest level of living compatible with the health and well-being of the people must be assured without fail in order to win, but at the same time it is also necessary to lower the standard of living in order to increase the fighting strength of the nation. The ideal way in which this should be done is to fix the minimum living standard and then to devote all consumption capacity remaining as a surplus to the munitions industry.

This brings one to the question as to what constitutes the minimum living standard. The Government has given no answer in its mobilization plan and as a matter of fact it would probably be impossible to indicate it by figures. Nevertheless, with state planning brought to such a high degree and the greater part of national life incorporated into planned economy and with the circumstances such that the Government must now refer to guarantees as to the minimum standard of living and further efforts required on the part of the people for increasing fighting strength, it is no longer allowable to let the exact nature of the minimum standard remain vague. Wastes must be eliminated without hesitation so that the nation's fighting strength may be developed to the highest pitch. It is unnecessary to point out that in lowering the living standard of the people it is essential that the fields in which relatively high levels are still being maintained should be attacked first.

North African Situation

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Despite the heroic stand made by the Axis forces against overwhelming odds, the Tunisian campaign is drawing to an end with the German-Italian troops evacuating Bizerta and the street fighting in Tunis intensifying. The Anglo-American propaganda machinery has lost no time in making the most of this situation and in circulating talk of a second front. The United States Office of War Information, for instance, is making threatening announcements to appeal to the psychology of the people at home, as a gesture toward the Soviet Union and to bring the neutrals over to the anti-Axis camp. The second front issue, therefore, is likely to be the center of lively discussion for some time.

It is to be especially noted in this connection that the United States and Britain have recently strengthened their policy of roping in the

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH REFUTES FRANCO'S TALK OF ENDING WAR

Wilhelmstrasse Says Peace Is Unthinkable; Will Fight to Victory

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, May 11.—According to Transocean reports from Madrid, General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, touched upon the possibility of world peace in his address delivered before 60,000 people at Almeria on Sunday, in the course of his tour through Spain.

In this connection the spokesman of the German Foreign Office denied the possibility of peace in a press interview given yesterday, according to Berlin reports.

"In view of the present situation, peace is unthinkable," the Berlin spokesman said in reference to the statement in the possibility of peace uttered by General Franco. "The war is now becoming fiercer, particularly so since Britain and the United States showed a determination to leave Europe to Bolshevism."

Another Transocean report from Lisbon, quoting a Chungking dispatch said that the United States State Department also thinks that peace is impossible. The view of the State Department authorities on the question is said to be as follows:

"The anti-Axis forces will fight until the final defeat of the Axis nations. The attitude of the United States Government is the same at present as it was at the time of the first peace proposal made by General Franco."

Enemy Against Mediation

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, spoke of the possibility of ending the present war by mediation of a third nation, but the British Government rejects such a hint and the attitude of the United States Government is the same, said British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden in the House of Commons today, in connection with the recent address given by General Franco, according to London reports.

Repercussions in Italy

Domei

ROME, May 11.—The address delivered by General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, at Almeria recently, was reported by all Italian newspapers, and political circles here are particulary pointing out the fact that General Franco had emphasized the threat of Bolshevism.

GERMANY'S CRISIS OVER, HITLER TELLS RED CROSS

Lauds Men During Winter Fight in East Front

Domei

BERLIN, May 10.—Germany's crisis has passed as German soldiers bravely endured the severe and rigorous trial of the winter campaign, Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared in his statement given today on the opening of the fourth wartime relief movement of the German Red Cross Society.

"The winter campaign on the Eastern Front that just ended was a rigorous and severe trial for Germany but the German officers and men bravely endured the difficulties and Germany's crisis if now over," declared the Fuehrer in his statement.

"The sacrifices of the people behind the gun are nothing compared with what the soldiers in the fighting line are going through. I desire that the people in the home front will further stir up their sense of sacrifice."

29 Enemy Warships Sunk By Italian Submarines

Domei

ROME, May 11.—The Italian journal, Messaggero, announced today that since the beginning of the war, Italian submarines sank 29 enemy warships totaling 167,974 tons, in the Atlantic and Mediterranean areas.

Principal enemy warships sunk by the Italian submarines are the battle ship, Maryland of 31,300 tons; battleship, Mississippi of 33,000 tons; and the destroyer, Jarvis of 1,500 tons of the United States Navy; and the cruiser, Leander of 7,270 tons; cruiser, Bonaventure of 5,450 tons; and the destroyer, Havoc of 1,340 tons.

Alaythangyaw Taken By Japanese Forces

Domei

BURMA FRONTIER, May 11.—With Buthidaung, near the southern frontier of Burma, having been occupied on Sunday by the Imperial Forces which advanced from both the east and the west, the enemy in that district is now nearing the sad fate of total annihilation. Meanwhile, other crack units of the Imperial Forces advanced along the coast of the Bay of Bengal and took possession of Alaythangyaw, an important point on the bay, in the beginning on May, and approached a point about 25 kilometers south of Mondaw. With this, the enemy's communication with the Buthidaung district has been entirely cut off. Thus, the Japanese troops, continuing decisive fighting day and night in the Mayu Peninsula district, with full determination to conquer all natural obstacles and with the conviction of final victory, are exerting themselves to annihilate the enemy.

U.S. COAL STRIKE GETTING WORSE

Miners in Ohio, West Virgina Are Determined to Stop Work

Mainichi

LISBON, May 11.—The coal mine strike in the eastern part of the United States, which once seemed to have been settled, is still reportedly smouldering with indications of probable recurrence.

In this connection, a New York report available here indicates that the United Mine Workers' Union of America on Tuesday declared that the mine laborers in the States of Ohio and West Virginia are determined to go on strike again simultaneously with the ending of the term of suspension on May 18. They are demanding the capitalists to change their attitude.

Another New York dispatch coming through Buenos Aires reveals that following the temporary suspension of the strike, the Washington Government authorities have taken three measures to deal with the situation; namely, the virtual raise in wages in accordance with a six-day labor system, the lowering of the prices of foodstuffs and other daily necessities by about ten per cent, and the introduction of a striking-prohibiting bill to Congress.

However, the Union authorities are not satisfied with these measures taken by the Government, and there still remains a danger of strike occurring again. The coal mine workers claim that the Government's raising of wages is far from their demand which is $2 a day.

Under these circumstances, the Union side is stoutly refusing to attend the arbitration committee meeting of the Office of War Production 'Labor. Meanwhile, some observers opine that the personal grudge between John L. Lewis, president of the Union, and President Franklin Roosevelt has much to do with the present dispute.

U.S. Transport Planes Operating in Chungking

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 11.—Ten transport planes, which reached India from the United States are already being employed in the transportation service between India and Chungking, it is reported from Calcutta.

These ten transport planes are believed to have been sent as the first result of the negotiations made at Washington by Major-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China, and Brigadier-General Claire Chenault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking.

Commons Hold Session

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—The House of Commons held a camera session upon finishing its ordinary interpellation this morning but the nature of matters discussed at the session was not divulged.

However, just before the opening of the camera session, Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden remarked that the present secret meeting was to be held to discuss events that are not proper to be submitted to a public session.

JULY IS DECIDED DATE OF CHANGE OF TOKYO SETUP

New Decision Reached At Cabinet Session To Rush Enforcement

The new metropolitan system for Tokyo, which was approved by the 81st Imperial Diet, will be enforced from July 1, three months earlier than originally proposed, it was decided at a Cabinet session held yesterday.

The new metropolitan system was proposed to replace the present system by which the City of Tokyo comes under the supervision of Tokyo Prefecture, and also to fundamentally renovate municipal administration.

On November 24, 1942, the Government originally decided that the proposed metropolitan system would be enforced beginning October 1, 1943, but Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, member of the House of Peers, insisted upon its enforcement on July 1 in the last Diet session, and also the same opinion was expressed in the House of Representatives by several members.

Since then, the Home Ministry had been conferring with the Metropolitan Police Board, City of Tokyo, Tokyo Prefecture, and other offices, and has finally come to the conclusion that the new system can be enforced from July 1, as desired by various quarters.

The Government, therefore, is expected to submit the plans for the Tokyo metropolitan system to the Privy Council for approval at an early opportunity.

Also, the election of the members of the metropolitan assembly under the new system will be probably held in September. The revised prefectural, city, town and village systems will be enforced beginning June 1, and then one month later, the City of Tokyo will be made the metropolis of Tokyo under the new system.

For the purpose of making all necessary preparations for this new administrative structure of the capital, the Home Ministry will organize a commission composed of the representatives of the Home Ministry, Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo Prefecture and the City of Tokyo.

Forde Warns Australians Of Japanese Strength

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—In addressing the Australian troops who are being trained in jungle fighting, Australian War Minister Francis W. Forde emphasized the long continuation of the present war and warned them against the threat from Japan, it is reported from Sydney.

"We must remember the present war will continue for some time as all indications now point to a prolonged war, and if Japan is given a period of two years to strengthen her bases, it would become very difficult for us to confront the Japanese Forces," he declared in his address.

Attlee Reveals Casualties

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee on Tuesday reported on the Tunisian war situation in the House of Commons, when he revealed the British losses as follows:

"Since the British First Army commenced its offensive in Tunisia last week, a total of 1,200 soldiers have either been killed or injured. The total number of casualties on and after April 18 reaches 8,400. Besides these, the British Eighth Army has suffered 2,400 casualties during the period from April 20 to May 3."

Sikorski's Body Found

The remains of a certain Lieutenant-Commander Sikorski was discovered among the Polish officers, who were killed at the outskirts of Smolensk, and the German authorities are undertaking investigations to ascertain whether or not he is a relative of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, President of the Polish Refugee Government in London, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Axis Will Blast Anglo-U.S. Forces From Bases in Mediterranean Area

Enemy Stand in West Asia Seen Weak Point as America, Britain Will Clash Over Division of Spoils of War, Especially Regarding Oil

Mainichi

BERLIN, May 10.—It is considered necessary to scrutinize from various angles the effects the Axis evacuation of the two port cities of Tunis and Bizerta will bring about on the present war situation in Europe. In this connection, it is thought absolutely essential to pay alert attention to the situation in the Near East for gaining an idea of future developments.

Judging from the power of both the Axis and anti-Axis sides, first of all, it must be viewed that the anti-Axis control of the North African coast has rendered the control of the air over the Mediterranean more advantageous to the enemy. Let us put aside the question as to where the anti-Axis side will attempt an armed advance on the strength of this advantageous position. Nonetheless, however, it may be said, at least, that the enemy sees advantage in a possible increase in its ground, naval and air mobility as a result of Suez Canal and petroleum resources in the Near East becoming more serviceable and an increase in the transportation of troops and materials needed for winning over the Balkan countries to its own side.

Meanwhile, the Axis side has good supply lines in the rear and will, of course, launch proper counter-offensives on the anti-Axis forces from many bases scattered over the Mediterranean. Because of this, even the Anglo-American forces will not be able to operate without reddening the Mediterranean with blood.

Prices Skyrocketting

Since a long time ago, the United States and Britain have been demonstrating the superiority of their armed force in Near East countries with a number of troops dispatched there. And at the same time, they have been offering luring bait and using fine words to win over these minor countries to their camp.

With narrow supply routes, however, they have found it impossible to send enough materials to gain the confidence of the Balkan countries materially. Not only that, but materials have become more lacking on account of a marked increase in currency circulated as a result of the increase in stationary troops. Commodity prices have skyrocketted on account of poor crops, the incomplete transportation network, the hoarding and illegal transactions by the inhabitants, etc. The situation is on the eve of the arrival of vicious inflation.

Even Britain could not but admit this situation. According to the Economist, London, recently received here, Iran is the country in West Asia which is most seriously suffering from material shortage. Surprised at the situation, the British Government intended to conclude an agreement with the Iranian government concerning foodstuffs and exchange rates. But both sides did not reach an agreement of views easily. As late as in May, 1942, the agreement was reached that Iran pay the expenditures for stationing the Anglo-Soviet troops, while Britain send foodstuffs to Iran; the balance being paid in London to the amount of 40 per cent by gold and 60 per cent

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Chosen, Taiwan People Can Volunteer in Navy

A new system for permitting the people of Chosen and Taiwan to volunteer in the Imperial Japanese Navy was decided by the Government yesterday and announced by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, this morning. The official announcement reads as follows: "The Government at its Cabinet meeting yesterday, May 11, have decided to establish a system of special volunteers for the Navy for the people of Chosen and Taiwan, and have made preparations so that the preliminary training for those who would become special volunteers can be commenced during the fiscal year of the 18th year of Showa."

BRITISH LAND ON DOMINICA IS.

Seen as Preparing for Military Activity Against Martinique

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—The British forces from Barbados are making rapid landings on Dominica Island as reported from Roseau, Dominica Island.

The outward pretext for the dispatch of the British forces to Dominica is given as maintenance of order and peace in the island as confusion may ensue on account of the sudden increase of population due to the influx of refugees from Martinique Island since America's severance of diplomatic relations with the French authorities in Martinique.

Informed quarters, however, hold the opinion that the anti-Axis forces are preparing for some military activity against Martinique Island.

Dispatched to Dominica

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—The British military authorities in Barbados Island in view of the situation in French Martinique Island announced today that a large corps stationed in Barbados of the British South Caribbean forces was dispatched to Dominica Island, neighboring Martinique on the north, according to reports reaching here from Bridgetown, Barbados.

BONE BOMBED BY AXIS PLANES

4 Ships and Harbor Facilities Hit in Furious Night Raid

Domei

BERLIN, May 11.—Detailed account of the Axis planes' air-raid on Bone last Sunday night was revealed by the German military authorities on Tuesday as follows:

"Toward 9 o'clock last Sunday night, powerful German bomber formations raided Bone Harbor and showered huge bombs over harbor facilities as well as over merchantmen in the port. The raid apparently came as a great surprise to the enemy.

"In the first attack, the Germans scored direct hits on four enemy vessels of the 7,000-ton class anchored in the northeastern part of the port.

"German bombers, in defiance of severe enemy anti-aircraft gun-fire, strafed enemy shipping and caused one of them to be stranded just outside the harbor. Heavy damages were also inflicted upon the pier and harbor facilities and a number of warehouses were also set ablaze.

"Despite the adventurous raid, all the German planes returned safely to their base."

Goering Sees Mussolini

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering, Reich Air Minister, suddenly visited Rome and conferred with Italian Premier Benito Mussolini, Reuters reported tonight quoting a Moscow broadcast.

It is also reported that Marshal Goering visited Naples and conferred with the Commander of the German army there.

10 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, May 11.—German fighter planes shot down 10 enemy planes including two 4-motored bombers in the air battle fought off the coast of Sicily yesterday. The Germans suffered no damage.

Plane Crashes in Australia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—One army plane carrying troops from South Australia to North Australia today crashed into a mountain and three air officers were killed and one soldier injured, according to reports from Melbourne.

FOE IS GLOOMY OVER FORMING SECOND FRONT

U.S. Military Experts Say Axis Subs Menace To Landing Operations

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, May 8.—The entry into Tunis and Bizerta by the Anglo-American forces has undeniably increased the possibility of an anti-Axis landing on the European Continent, but the establishment of the much propagandized second front is not likely to be realized so easily.

America and Britain are, however, frantically attempting to stir up the minds of the European people. As a matter of fact, reports available here from London and New York state to the following effect:

"Since Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eighth Army went to Cairo, the British people in general believe that the majority of the Eighth Army troops have moved from the southern part of Tunisia and are now making preparations for a fresh campaign.

"They believe that contrary to the British army's propaganda of capturing Tunis, they are aiming at the occupation of Crete Island in the eastern Mediterranean. However, some observers first of all cite Sicily Island, to which opinion the British public seems to be generally in accord. Then, the military experts in England are focusing their attention on the Balkans rather than on the eastern Mediterranean.

"In the United States, people think that the Anglo-American forces will advance their frontal bases to Corsica and Lampedusa. Against this opinion, the American military authorities, as well as military experts, believe that the landing operation for the moment is extremely difficult because of the presence of Axis submarines. As United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox is almost daily stating, the establishment of the real second front lies in the Atlantic as well as the Pacific, and unless the Anglo-American Powers gain the command of these oceans, it is well-nigh impossible to carry out a large-scale campaign.

Stimson Warns Americans

"In the light of these facts, Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson warns the American nation that a still 'severer battle awaits the Anglo-American forces after the Tunisian struggle.'

The President of the American Ex-Soldiers' Association also warns the American public, questioning them: 'Some foolish Americans think that the Anglo-American forces have now been placed in a very favorable position, but where and when have the Anglo-American armies gained victories in the present war?'"

Against such views on the future outcome of the war entertained by the United States and Britain, neutral countries, especially Spain, unanimously opine that the enemy's large-scale landing operation would be extremely difficult during this year.

Neutral observers think that the future movement of Turkey may bring about some change in the Eastern Mediterranean and Balkan situations, or else the Anglo-American troops may land on some islands in the Mediterranean and might also attempt a futile landing on Dieppe in Northern France—in order to cause some confusion among the European people.

Among the reasons they cite why the Anglo-American forces will fail in their attempt are: The solid Axis defense lines established on the Continent on the basis of three years of experience, and the activities of Axis submarines in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, which, coupled with the presence of the mighty Japanese Navy in the Pacific, will render anti-Axis large-scale operations impossible.

For these reasons, it can be said that greater attention is now being paid by neutral observers to the impending German summer offensive on the Eastern Front, rather than to the Anglo-American landing operations on the European Continent.

Yeh Leaves for Nanking

General Yeh Peng, Nanking War Minister, and his party who had been inspecting the wartime conditions in Japan since April 27, left Tokyo for Nanking this morning.

COST OF LIVING IN U.S. MOUNTS

Wage Earners, Office Workers Hit Hard as Prices Skyrocket

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—The living cost of the general American public, particularly wage earners and ordinary office workers, is steadily rising.

The advance of the living cost is reviewed by the Wall Street Journal as follows:

The living cost in February showed an increase of 0.4 per cent over the figure for January, and the cost of foodstuffs advanced 1 per cent in the same period.

The retail price of coal went up 0.7 per cent in one month and thus in February the fuel and electric cost rose 0.7 per cent.

The index of living cost in February was 101.8 as against 95.1 in February, 1942. The gradual rise of the living cost may be learned from the following monthly index figures since February 1942.

Living Cost Index

1942:	
February	95.1
August	98.1
September	98.6
October	99.7
November	100.3
December	101.0
1943:	
January	101.4
February	101.8

Particularly, foodstuffs showed an advance of 15.2 per cent in the said one year, while clothing cost went up 4.9 per cent, miscellaneous goods 3.7 per cent, house rent 0.4 per cent, and fuel and electric cost 2 per cent.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

nations which are still remaining neutral. Consequently they find the North African situation the most splendid opportunity for regaining the prestige they had lost and it is certain they will endeavor to make still more undisguised play for the allegiance of neutrals. Already there are some such signs, requiring us to be watchful.

For instance, the United States and Britain are intensifying their maneuvers on the Iberian Peninsula which they badly need for the formation of their second front in Europe and for restraining the German efforts to fortify the entire continent. Foreign cables report that they have massed eight divisions of American troops on the Spanish Moroccoan border by way of intimidating Portugal and Spain and have bared their fangs at the Balearic Isles. It is reported that the enemy in this way is using both armed threat and soft cajolery to influence Spain. There can be no doubt that the same crafty means of intimidation and temptation will be employed in regard to other neutrals.

Nevertheless, as the Axis High Command has announced, the chief aim of the North African campaign has been to consolidate the fortifications of Europe at the sacrifice of the North African expeditionary forces and in the six months of continued resistance there the Axis has been able to achieve complete fortification of Southern Europe. This being so, the situation in North Africa will have no important effect on the issue of the European War as a whole despite what the United States and Britain may say.

Rather, as Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels has pointed out, the North African campaign constitutes only a point on a circle, so that its fate will have no great influence on the general situation but will only serve to strengthen the home positions of all the Axis nations. Consequently the second front scheme that the United States and Britain are noisily advertising is a mere case of counting the chicks before hatching the eggs and even if they should make the attempt regardless of consequences they would only stage another Dieppe at the best.

The neutral nations would do well to appreciate the situation in its true proportions if they are not to create a source of regret for the next century by abandoning their wise policy of neutrality under the influence of Anglo-American propaganda. Spanish Chief of State, General Francisco Franco, in his speech at Serville on May 7 declared that no matter what happens he would fight for the independence and sovereignty of Spain and emphasized his policy of strict neutrality as a non-belligerent in the current war. There can be no question as to the wisdom of such a policy.

We hope that other neutrals will be wary of overestimating trivial happenings of the moment and will safeguard this own independence and sovereignty by taking a long-range and comprehensive view of the war situation.

Spellman to Visit Vatican

Domei

ROME, May 11.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, who is now staying at London, is expected to visit the Vatican again soon, according to reports reaching here.

Ando Greets Wang I-tang

Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando is seen in the left extending a warm welcome to Wang I-tang, former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, when the Chinese visitor arrived at the Haneda Airfield in Tokyo yesterday to express thanks to the Japanese Government for the hospitality rendered during the tenure of his office.

SOUTH ASSURED BRIGHT FUTURE

Peoples' Cooperation With Japan, Rapid Progress Impress Aoki

"The thing that impressed me most in inspecting the various Southern Regions was the wonderful cooperation shown toward Japan by the peoples of the South and I felt that the ties of blood that bound us together as peoples of East Asia could not be denied," declared Japanese Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki in his interview with Japanese and Filipino correspondents at the Manila Hotel yesterday at 5 p.m., according to Mainichi dispatches from Manila.

"Secondly in spite of the insufficiency of material for the establishment of economic reconstruction, the work is progressing rapidly through the astute planning and resourcefulness of those assuming charge of the construction front," he added. "In perceiving the steady, vigorous progress of rehabilitation made in face of difficulties presented by the exigency of prosecuting the war, the future is bright with hope and promise.

"Fortified by the following three factors, the economic position of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be far superior to any other economic bloc in the world.

"The three constituents of unrivalled economic supremacy are: (1.) the unparalleled sciences and technics of Japan, (2.) the vast and limitless resources of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and (3.) the human resource of 1,000,000,000 diligent people of East Asia.

"Consequently, the various peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere may well look forward to future prosperity and well being. Of course, reconstruction must take place in the Philippines where the materialistic economic influences of America hitherto held sway. However, it is a matter of great happiness to me that Chief Administrator Jorge B. Vargas and the other Filipino leaders are fully cognizant of the new forces predominating in the world and are doing their utmost for the construction of a New Philippines.

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has already pointed out what the Filipinos should do for the acquisition of their independence, but if I were to add a few words I would say that the people of the Philippines should break away from the baneful influences of American materialistic civilization and awake to the consciousness as a people of East Asia.

"If spiritual awakening is fully realized, cooperation with Japan and the economic reconstruction of the Philippines will be attained with comparative ease. Spiritual reorientation is what I would ask of the Philippines."

Aoki Sees Murata

Domei

MANILA, May 11.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, conferred with Shozo Murata, Supreme Advisor to the Japanese Military Administration, at the Manila Hotel at 8:20 o'clock this morning on current problems.

Later, Minister Aoki held discussions with Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, and other high officials of the Commission.

Churchill and Party Arrive in Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill accompanied by Government and military officials arrived in Washington at 3:15 p.m. today, according to Washington reports.

AXIS WILL BLAST ENEMY FORCES

(Continued from Page 1)

in pound.

In spite of this, Britain would not fulfil the promise, and, as a result, Iran turned down her demand. "Food is in Iran. Hoarding accounts for the shortage," so replying, the British side settled the question temporarily toward the end of 1942. This time, however, the Iranian Government strongly demanded a distribution control system to be enforced and the railway network to be placed under the control of the joint committee of the Iranian and Anglo-American authorities.

Cunning British Plot

Despite the fact that the shortage of all kinds of materials in the various countries of the Near East was caused as a result of the coming of the Allied troops, they are still claiming that "rice should be sent to Turkey from Egypt and eggs to Palestine also from Egypt. Wheat should be sent to Lebanon from Syria and also the two countries of Iraq and Syria should help Iran."

Furthermore, Britain set up in April, 1940, an official trade organ to propel the British policy in West Asia. And with a network of branches established in Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, British East Africa, British Sudan, and Abyssinia, the Britons are planning to assume economic control over the whole region of West Asia in the name of purchase and distribution of materials.

The same trade organ has also started activities in Turkey as shown in the instance of purchasing 45,000 tons (£7,750,000) of materials from Turkey during last year and of selling 150,000 tons (£4,500,000) of cereals to the same country in the same period. In parallel with the foregoing trade organ, Britain set up a West Asia Supply Headquarters in April, 1941, with the main office at Cairo and official commissioners in the British and American diplomatic offices in the various countries of West Asia, with liaison established with the British Government.

In short, when the transportation of troops and materials by the Mediterranean route becomes easier, the enemy would start further activities by armed force or by economic power. In any case, the material basis of the Anglo-American policy of bringing West Asia to their own side would become stronger gradually. This would also indirectly affect the other countries of the the Balkans, but simultaneously it would intensify the friction over the Imperialism of America and Britain with West Asia as the principal theater of operations. This might also make it necessary for the Axis Powers to take a decisive military measure to cope with the situation.

Focused on Oil Issue

Apparently the impasse over the imperialistic principle of America and Britain in connection with the division of spoils of war is focused especially on the oil issue. Needless to say, acquisition of oil is absolutely necessary for the prosecution of modern warfare. For the United States and Britain to assume the supremacy of the Mediterranean and to carry out long-distance flying and bombings, it is essential that the oil of West Asia should be in their hands, because of the geographical propinquity.

The amount of oil production in Iraq, Barren Islands, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Iran totaled 2,000,000 barrels only at the time of the First World War, which phenomenally increased to 111,000,000 barrels in the year 1941. In this connection, it should not be overlooked that the enemy is attaching importance not only to the large oil production but also to the geographical position of the oil fields.

Thus, the situation in West Asia is expected to become further aggravated due to the increasing need of acquiring oil following the development of a new state of things in the Mediterranean after the abandonment of Tunisia by the Axis forces.

Behind this new situation, there will be also a growing intensification of the exploitation struggle of the rapacious Imperialism of America and Britain over the division of spoils of war.

SOVIET HIT HARD IN KUBAN FIGHT

Big Red Army Push Repulsed; Luftwaffe Forestalls Landing

Domei

BERLIN, May 11.—The Soviet forces suffered serious losses in the large-scale offensive operation in the Kuban area, and only managed to make local attacks which, however, were repulsed by German and Rumanian troops, according to reports from the front by D.N.B. correspondents.

Yesterday, the Soviet forces attempted to make a surprise landing on the Taman Peninsula, in the rear of German positions, but were bombed heavily by German dive-bombers and fighters, they were beaten back, losing 20 landing boats.

Fierce air battles are still being fought, over the Kuban River area and the superior German air units shot down 42 enemy planes and also destroyed four planes on the ground.

In the period from April 29 to May 10, German land forces smashed 159 Soviet tanks, while German air units destroyed 68 tanks.

In all 227 tanks, which equals the total strength of five Soviet tank brigades, were destroyed.

Philipps Seeing Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—William Philipps, President Franklin Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, returned to Washington today, and he is expected shortly to report to the President on the condition in India, according to New York reports.

Ho Named Commander

Domei

NANKING, May 11.—At the meeting of the Executive Yuan held here today, the National Government of China has decided to appoint Vice-Admiral Ho Chien-lan as Commander of the Canton Naval Port Headquarters.

Houses for Sale at Kobe

Two foreign-style houses, situated within the best residential part of the hill (Kitanocho 3-chome).

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British Radio Fears New Reich Activities

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—The British Broadcasting Station warned the anti-Axis people against holding any optimistic view even though the Axis forces had retreated from Tunis. "Anti-Axis forces occupied Tunis but it cannot be viewed that we have been placed in an advantageous position," it broadcast. "German forces had been waiting for the coming of summer intending to paralize the Soviet army before the arrival of next winter. Thus, in the coming summer, the German army will again be active and the German High Command will utilize the summer season to the greatest advantage. Though in the present stage of war it is impossible to predict what action the Axis forces will take next, it must be remembered that in order to confront the German land and air forces, the Soviet army requires several thousand of airplanes."

ROMMEL GIVEN HIGHEST HONOR

Decorated by Hitler; Now Resting in Reich Because of Ill Health

Domei

BERLIN, May 11.—Fuehrer's Headquarters made the following announcement today:

"Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in Africa, although receiving medical treatment for his health as the result of long activity on the African front, returned to his post at the first news of the commencement of the British offensives on El Alamein in October 1942.

"Although Field Marshal Rommel's return to the African front was planned to be for a short lapse of time, the subsequent intrusion of the American-British forces into French North Africa prolonged his stay. Confronted with anti-Axis forces far superior in number to the Axis forces, Field Marshal Rommel successfully deployed his forces to the Tunisian region.

"However, Field Marshal Rommel's health continued to decline daily, so that Chancellor Adolf Hitler, after consultation with Italian Premier Benito Mussolini, issued orders for the Field Marshal's immediate return home as soon as the Axis forces reached their position at Gabes.

"On April 11, 1943, Field Marshal Rommel called at the Fuehrer's Headquarters and received words of praise for his meritorious activity in the two years on the African front from the Fuehrer and was awarded the oak leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

"The Field Marshal's health is gradually improving, and no doubt upon complete recovery of his health, Chancellor Hitler will assign a new duty for him."

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BRITAIN URGED TO UP AIR LINE

Wright, M.P., Warns Government of Strong U.S. Competition

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—On the question of the future commercial air service, a serious conflict of interest has already developed between the United States and Great Britain, declared Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Wright, Conservative, as he criticized the British Government respecting the air line problem in the House of Commons today, according to London reports.

"In the future, the United States will endeavor to expand commercial air lines by increasing the production of passenger planes," he said. "But the British attempt to compete with the United States then by converting bombers into passenger planes is only a laughing matter.

"I wish the Government will give us a proof that it is seriously considering this problem. Unless the Government gives consideration to form a proper policy on this matter, Great Britain will be unable to compete with the United States in operating commercial air lines."

In reply, Airplane Production Minister Sir Stafford Cripps said as follows:

"Bombers owned by Great Britain at present can be almost all converted into passenger planes. It is the policy of the Government to give efforts for the production of all types of planes required for the expansion of air routes, but it has no intention of sacrificing the present need for the future interest. The Government desires the establishment of a rational agreement to prevent competition with the United States, our ally."

Mrs. Roosevelt for Brazil

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the United States President, will shortly visit Brazil, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro quoting a report given by informed circles. However, the time of her visit is not yet known.

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New U.S. Heavy Bomber On Test Flight Crashes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—During a test flight, one United States heavy bomber of a new type, collided against a barrack building and the pilot and three of the crew were instantly killed and six others injured, it is reported from San Diego. Following the collision, fire broke out in the barrack and 10 men were seriously burned and 35 slightly injured.

200 Shonan Mariners Back From Long Cruise

Domei

SHONAN, May 10.—Two hundred native students comprising the first class of the Shonan Mariners' Training Institute, who left here on April 24 on a two-week training cruise on board a training vessel, have returned to the home port.

An Instructor who accompanied the students declared at a press interview today that he was impressed by the students' enthusiasm and that the two weeks' trip has shown that the native inhabitants are well-qualified to become skilled navigators.

With this type of training, he asserted, the day will soon arrive when the graduates of the Institute will man ships navigating through the Greater South Seas area.

Forestry Training School To Be Inaugurated June 1

The Southern Regions Forestry Training Institute will be inaugurated by the Teikoku Forestry Association on June 1 to train persons for the development of forestry resources in the Southern Regions, it was learned here.

Fifty picked trainees selected from among many applicants will be given a 11-month course in the Institute which is headed by Dr. Shizuroku Honda, President of the association, it was further revealed.

According to the officials of the association, the experimental plantation in Chiba Prefecture of the Tokyo Imperial University will be made available for the training of students of the institute.

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